SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 132— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE LIBRARY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUN. DRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June ..	DURENDA* ...	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ...	8,285
25th ,, ...	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ...	DUMANA ...	8,427
22nd ,, ...	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th Sept. ...	MALDA ...	8,965
26th ,, ...	MULBERA ...	9,100
17th Oct. ...	DURENDA * ...	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ...	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE†	*	5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
6th June ..	VITA	Busreh via K'chi
11th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Guff Ports.
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st May	9th June
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	8th June	22nd ,,
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Alps Maru	Y. Takata	7772	28th May	9th June
*Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th June	9th July
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	12th June	24th June
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	11th July	25th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujita	6777	26th July	9th Aug

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P.O. Box No. 855.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address :—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.

BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies :—

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. & O. British India Steam Navigation Coy. (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Coy. and British India Steam Navigation Coy. and at any Office of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch,

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
24 Medows Street,

INSURANCE.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE :—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS. AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /5-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc. "Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khatwadi Main Road

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List on Application.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS,

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experience European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLL
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BOOKSTALL CLERK for Belgaum, Cash Security Rs. 300, Salary Rs. 17. Commission on Sales 3 per cent. HIGGINBOTHAMS, LTD., Mount Road, MADRAS.
A19828

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A portion of a FLAT, locality Byculla Club rent very moderate. Apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET—A GODOWN at 12, Waka Moholla, Chira Bazar, Bombay, No. 2. Apply on the 1st Floor.
C R10539

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19, Princess Street, off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C 13537

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—50 different South America, including Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Argentine and Venezuela, fine value at Rs. 1/4. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L19827

MYSTERIES OF PARIS—Soldier's Wife Faust, Leila, May Middleton, Hindu Philosophy, each 1-8-0 Calendar. List free. VALE OFFICE, (G), PONDICHERRY.
L 10531

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT PLOT OF LAND on Koregaon Estate, Poona, with fresh extended building time limit. Selling cheap. Apply immediately Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G10541

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man. Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —The new session commences from the 12th June, 1924. Enrolments are proceeding. Apply:— PRINCIPAL, Great Western Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R10535

THE INSTITUTION FOR INDIAN LADIES —Admits married and unmarried ladies also widows. Re-opens June 9th., Janmashtami House, Khetwadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

PROSPECTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN BHOPAL C. I.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Bhopal is a Railway Junction, situated half-way between Bombay and Delhi, two important industrial centres. It occupies a central position in Central India and is surrounded by a number of other thriving Indian States. The State of which Bhopal is the Capital is traversed by several good pucca roads, already in existence or under construction.

The chief raw materials in which extensive business could be done on this side are:—Cotton, grain, oil seeds. As regards the minerals, extensive and excellent limestone, suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture, Beauxite, Mica, iron ore, coloured clays, suitable for making paints and distempers, and sandstones of excellent quality are the chief resources of Bhopal. Favourable conditions for starting Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Glass Cement, Lime Kilns and Pottery Works exist here. Besides, suitable rights for Hydro-Electric Power Schemes are available.

The Bhopal Darbar is willing to give concessions and every possible help to enterprising Capitalists, who wish to come here as pioneers to develop the commerce and industries of the State. There being no similar factories in the adjoining territories in Central India, there are bright prospects for an enterprise in any of the above directions leading to immense profits.

Persons interested, please communicate with the undersigned.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Bhopal Govt.,
Bhopal, C. I.
C19829

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ROYAL JEWELLERY.

A FEW COSTLY JEWELS from an Aristocratic family of Oudh for immediate sale.

One huge-sized sharp-coloured Emerald.

One large priceless Ruby.

One large Pearl Necklace of uniform and proportionate size.

All suitable for Indian Princes and big Jewellers.

Inspection solicited.

Bona-fide purchasers please apply to the undersigned at the following time before 8th June, 1924:—

Forenoon—8 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Afternoon—3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

S. M. JAFAR,
Sattar Building,
Flat No. 16, Mahim, Bombay.
R10542

VACANT PLOT AT THE JUNCTION OF BOHRA BAZAR STREET AND MANORDAS STREET TO BE LEASED.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER is prepared to consider offers for a temporary lease of the piece of Municipal vacant land, situate at the junction of Bohra Bazar Street and Manordas Street, admeasuring about 369 square feet.

The intending purchasers are therefore requested to send in their offers stating the monthly rent they are prepared to pay and the purpose for which the land will be utilised in sealed envelopes superscribed "Offer for the lease of Municipal land at Bohra Bazar Street and Manordas Street", and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant of this Municipality, on FRIDAY, the 20th June, 1924, before 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

The conditions of the lease and other particulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1924.
C19831

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW SAW MILL PLANT, consisting of the following machinery, supplied by Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company in good working order, is available for sale. The plant is designed to billet 300 tons of fuel in a day of 10 hours and the band mill has a capacity for cutting 300 c. ft. logs into rough sizes per hour.

1. Slasher sets with 8 motors of 10 to 75 H.P.
2. Band Mill set with 4 motors of 10 to 150 H.P.
3. Edger set with 3 motors of 10, 30 and 75 H.P.
4. Filing machinery, consisting of sharpeners, etc. with motors.
5. 100 H.P. horizontal tubular boiler to work a portion of Band Mill and designed to burn saw dust.

For further particulars, details of machinery and terms, please apply to

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR,
Mysore Iron Works,
Bhadravati,
Via Birur, (M.S.M. Ry.)
C19815

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of the proposed building works for the above Exchange at Sheikh Memon Street, and will be received by the undersigned before 12 noon of 7th July, 1924.

Copies of the tender form can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per copy. Plans can be inspected at the office of the Tata Engineering Company, Ltd., Architect's Department, York Building, Fort.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash should be sent in with the tender.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary,
The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.
Ghambhirchand Kedarnath Building,
First Floor, Shroff Bazaar,
4-6-24.
C19830

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers, Rich Crockery and Glass Ware, Best Plated Ware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, next to Messrs. Fearse and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, valuable and handsome made-to-order household teak and blackwood carved furniture by well-known makers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, gramophone cabinet, full iron framed sweet-toned square piano (by Messrs. S. Rose and Co.), etc., etc.

The property of W. McClumpha, Esq., of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy screens, roll top writing table, glass door book cases, E ceiling fans, silver cabinets, cottage piano, phonograph, single and double bedsteads, one 12 H. P. Rover Touring car 1914 model, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, wall clocks, hat stands, ice box aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Stuart, Esq., and another European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and others vs. Mahamed Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandwani and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree, dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY the 7th June sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being Plot Nos. 70 and 70A. of the Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust, of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1) 4134 (1A.), and Street Nos. 70 and 70A. and bounded on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN FLANNEL TROUSERS, FELT CAPS, LAMPWARE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case 122 pairs cotton and woollen Flannel Trousers.
1 case Felt Caps.
40 cases Lampware.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brouham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Nash motor car, 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 25-30 h.p., magneto and electric fittings, in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF TIN PLATES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hoosein Bros. and on account and risk of Messrs. Kamrudin Adamji and Co. of Bhendy Bazar, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

27 boxes Tin Plates, 22 gauge, 27in. by 25in. by 38 sheets by 2218/222 lbs., net weight about 2 tons, 12 cwts., 3 qrs, 21 lbs.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT IRAQ FLOTILLA CRAFTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms the following Crafts now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

4 Paddle Steamers.
6 Stern Wheelers.
4 Sea and Harbour Tugs.
1 Motor Tug.
1 Refrigerator Barge.
13 Transport Barges.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from W. Cause, Esq., Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), No. 20, Albion Palace, opposite Byculla Station, made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, rich tapestry-lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinets, show-cases, gramophone, office tables, teapoys, iron beds, mirror and panel almyrahs, dressing table and chest of drawers, Singer sewing machine, marble top washing tables, glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March 1923 and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the Mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 (six thousand two hundred and forty-one) square wards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the Land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the Mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS, TRANSPORT COMPANIES, MAIL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN BRITISH QUADS MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 6th June, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Compound of Messrs. Moor's Soda Water Factory at Lamington Road opposite the Byculla Club Compound the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 British Quad four wheel drive Chassis.
2 British Quad four wheel drive Lorries.

The Lorries can be inspected at any time between 11 a.m and 5 p.m. before the sale at the above address.

Private offers will be received by the undersigned before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the Lorries removed within three days of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Contractors.
38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank.
Telephone No. 24065, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in their Show Rooms at the above address sell by Public Auction, the following comprising dining table, chairs, almyrahs, sideboards, easy chairs, teapoys, iron safes, table clocks partition, drawing room sets, Chesterfield sets, show cases, dressing chest of drawers, electric goods, writing tables, etc.

Precious jewellery such as diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, collars, toranhar, single diamond rings, ear-rings, sari pin, nose rings, marquis, bangles, ravifuls, bracelets, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"
With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"
Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

One Week More!
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
has the pleasure to present
VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
VIKRAM OUTWITTED
Produced By
Saraswati Film Co.
From the Story and Scenario by "VINODKANT"
Proving conclusively that
"Intelligence isabove Power"
Featuring
Miss TARA
Supported by
Asubhai, Gopalji, Boras, etc.
PRODUCED at Majestic Studio.
—TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—

GLOBE.
COMING! COMING!
Saturday 7th June 1924
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
The World's Favourite
RUTH ROLAND
For the 1st Time in India.
GLOBE.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS TO-NIGHT
AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, P. M.
Priscilla Dean
In Universal's Production De Luxe
'The Exquisite Thief'
and a 2-Reeled Universal's Super-Comic
'Nobody's Darling' Featuring
BABY PEGGY

IMPERIA
TO-NIGHT
Presents
"KALA-NAG"
(The Triumph of justice)
in eight parts
Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Extra shows at 3, p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona :—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.
Saturday 7th June 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
MANAPAMAN.
Sunday 8th June 1924, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SANNYASHACHA-SAMSAR.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market, writes Mr. Thed H. Price in "Commerce and Finance", is coming to have dual aspect. The unconsumed remnant of the old crop is disappearing so rapidly that a natural corner seems almost inevitable. The later deliveries are, however, still 'easy' upon the theory that next season's yield will be sufficient to satisfy the hunger of a cotton starved world.

In so far as the immediate future is concerned the important feature of the market last week was the export demand.

It now seems altogether likely that the exports for the nine months ending April 30 will be well in excess of 5,000,000 bales and it is quite possible that the season's shipments may reach 6,000,000 bales if the cotton is to be had.

This 'if' is, however, important and we may be sure that the country will be pretty well combed for cotton before the new crop is available. Meantime reports of curtailment and short time continue to be received from New England. These reports have in fact becomes so numerous that some wit has burlesqued them in the following telegram:—

NEW YORK, 11-16 a.m., April 24.

"Rumoured here that American mills have repeatedly curtailed until their production is now down to nothing; that they now propose to spin their enormous stocks of goods back into cotton and deliver same against May contracts in New York. This is expected to stimulate demand for goods and generally construed as bullish, bearish and foolish. Undertone of market technically unsound and ultimately rotten. Short commitments should be made with caution long commitments should be made with reluctance. All commitments should be made with plenty of margins and with us."

FULLER, BULL & OTTAIR.

There is, however, a modicum of truth in the nonsense of this telegram for it is plain that the supply of cotton goods will dwindle rapidly if the mills stop making them and that the shortage of raw cotton will soon be followed by a shortage of cotton fabrics. But the dry goods market does not as yet reflect any apprehension of such a contingency and although there has been some improvement in the export demand for cotton goods the domestic trade continues to buy from hand to mouth.

The feeling seems to be that goods can be promptly obtained when they are needed and that there is no use in trying to be forehanded. It is to be admitted that this has been the case latterly but it may prove to be a mistaken assumption in the near future and we advise against relying too blindly upon it.

It is manifest that conditions in Europe are improving. The advance in foreign exchange makes it easier for us to sell our exportable surplus and the indications are that in so far as cotton and its products are concerned the American supply on the 31st of July will be the smallest on record for many years.

Concerning the new crop but little is known though much is published. Two formal reports were issued last week.

One of them indicates that the acreage is 4 per cent over last year's, while the other puts the increase at 6 per cent. Both agree that the crop is somewhat late and one announces that there will be more fertelizer used than in 1923.

As the bill authorizing the Department of Agriculture to make fortnightly condition reports has passed both houses of Congress we are at least sure that there will be no scarcity of crop news during the summer and it is to be feared that speculation will be smothered by its abundance. Many other bills designed to control or kill speculation are pending in Congress, but their passage seems unlikely before the adjournment on June 1 that is planned. It is therefore unnecessary to discuss them and we can only counsel those who must trade in new crop cotton to watch the thermometer and the rainfall carefully.

To this it should perhaps be added that there is some indication that the production of cotton elsewhere than in the United States is increasing and that the European world is gradually though slowly making itself independent of America for its cotton supply. In Africa, Australia and South America cotton growing is being stimulated by various methods and while it is not to be expected that the monopoly which our southern states have so long enjoyed will be seriously invaded immediately it is at least plain that it is no longer safe to ignore the supply of "foreign grown cotton" in our market calculations.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 4

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd June, 1924.

Cotton	7,109	Bales
Wheat	30,360	Qrs.
Linseed	1,7746	"
Rapeseed etc.	1101	"
Gingellyseed	157	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	671	"
Castorseed	2 189	"
Rice	82,233	"
Myrabollams	1565	"
Cottonseed	310	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	4374	"
Juwar	30	
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2349	"
Bajri	1272	"
Coal	902	Tons

LINSEED.

London, June 3.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
J J Sellers 19 7/8
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot net
J/A business done 36/9
S/D Value 36 1/8

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

B. C. RATE—
Banks, selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 133
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 239
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 83.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.70
London—Rome Liras 99.10
London—Berlin Marks —
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Uncertain Market.

	London, June 3	
Tele Transfers	£ 1/4 29/32	Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—7	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	£ 35	Steady.
	London,	June 3.
Rentes 3 per cent.	.. ..	52 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	..	35
" " 2 months hence	..	34 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver.—Little China selling Buyers are holding back steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. Since 7—7—23.

Interest day to day loans	..	1 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 3.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6 ..	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes ..	23

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 13/16
Bank Demand	1/4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 11/32
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	239
Japan	133
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 3.

Stockholm	16.33
Christiania	31.88
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.59
Prague	"
Belgium .. .. .. Yesterday	98.50
Athens	229.50

London, June 2.

Cuban Sugar June sellers	19

London, June 3.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.25
" " " Germany	18,225,000,000,000
" " " " Italy ..	99.30

New York, June 3.

Demand Bills	432.12

WAR LOANS.

London, June 3.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 .£	£ 101+1/8
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 ex-Dvd—1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	£ 66—1/4 ex-Dvd-2/1
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 57 3/8 ex-Dvd—1/2

London, June, 3.

Conversion Loan	£ 78
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 103
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	" 113 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, June 4.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/3/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/4/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/13/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/13/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/14/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/12
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/-
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83/7

London, June 2.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/7
Silver ready, d. 35/0
Silver forward, d. 34/10
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—London speculators bought, China & America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 4.

Ready :—25-13—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Geth 25—13—0 25-13-6 25—13—6
Asad 25-14-0 25-14-6 25—14—6
Teji Mandi :—
Geth 0—3—0
Vaida
Asad 0—6—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 4

Ready :—82—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m

Geth	83-0-0	83-2-0	83—1—0
Asad	83-6-0	83-8-0	83—8—0

Teji Mandi
Geth 1—0—0
Vaida
Asad 2—0—0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 4.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent War Loan due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Loan due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Government of India War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs 75
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8

SHARES

London, June 3

Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 3/4
Eastern "	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395, Alliance 80, Apollo 20, Bombay Cotton 475, Bombay Dyeing 680, Century 356/4, Central India 465, Colaba Land 175 Crescent 226/4 Edward Sassoon 187/8xd., Fazulbhoy 846/4, Indian Bleaching 192/7xd. Indore Malwa 370, Kohinoor 7050, Madhowji 265, Mathurdas 295, New Great 337/8, New City 270, Pearls 495, Phoenix 430xd., Premier 95, Shapurji 296/4, Sholapur 10000, Simplex 230. Standard 1450, Swadeshi 516/4, Tata Mill 190, Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 490, Alcock 172/8xd., B. Burma 335, B. Burma N.I. 82/8, Bt. Burma Pet 5/3, B. Tramway 94/6, Bombay Steam 80, Bundi Cement 8/12xd., Katni Ordy. 72/8, Katni Defd. 185, New India Insur. 15/4, Shivrajpur 37/8, Tata Iron Ordy. 25, Tata Iron Defd. 85, Tata Hydro 810, Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, Imperial 370, India 80, Central 25, Eastern 80xd.

SUGAR MARKET.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.

Bombay, June 4.

To-day the Ready prices have ruled steady with yesterday's closing quotations. New Crop market has exhibited a weakening tendency by evidencing a drop of 4 to 6d. per cwt. Java and London telegraph weaker markets.

To-day's offtake for local consumption amounts to 2700 bags, showing a slightly improved purchase demand.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready. Rs. 24/- per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. 18/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 20/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June, 3

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June/ Sellers	21/6
July Sellers	20/9
July/Sept, Sellers	20/7 1/2
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	20/11 1/2
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	20/11 1/2

Tone:—quiet and rather easier without any business.

WHEAT.

London, June 3.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
J/J Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
J/J Sellers	43/
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY J/J Sellert ..	33/6
Wheat choice white Karachi	
J/J sellers	46/3
Wheat Soft Red Karachi J/J Value	45/3

Tone—Wheats dull and rather cover to sell.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 4.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	11 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	80 0 0	16 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar-50-50 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 4 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	74 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, Aug-Sept. ..	7 2 6	
Linseed, Sept. ..	12 13 6	
Groundnuts J/J ..	72 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 12 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	74 0 0	
Cotton Seed J/J ..	5 9 0	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 4.

Reuter reported 11 points up in old crop and 24 to 27 points in new crops in New York futures on the 2nd inst. The market advanced sharp at the opening on wave of short covering but later eased on long liquidation and local traders selling. A further advance of 4 points in old crop and 7 to 10 points in new crops has been reported in New York futures on the 3rd inst. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 8 points higher on the 2nd, and 15 to 17 points lower on the 3rd inst.

Messrs Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibcon cable under date 2nd June (5.5 p.m.) as under :—

"Condition of the crop is 65.6 per cent as compared with 71 per cent. same time last year."

(2) 6-20 p.m.—"Bureau lower than expected but we think for moment temporarily discounted as tendency of weather is to improve."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. :—

1st.—D. 2-6-24.—"Think that renewed demand will develop on further weakness. Weather still unfavourable."

2nd.—D. 3-6-24.—"Market acts well liquidated. Weather slightly more favourable."

The American Bureau Report received here yesterday gives the condition of the crop as at 65.6 per cent., and the figure in question caused a surprise to the market as the general expectation was in the neighbourhood of 67 per cent. The report itself is extremely bullish but the course of the American market after the publication appears to indicate that the report is already discounted by existing prices and that the tendency at the moment is in favour of more improved weather. This may be the case but the crop upto now has made such a poor start that unless the weather for the next two months or so should show a distinct improvement, the situation would become a critical one indeed. Under the circumstances we look for much higher prices later on and think that purchases in somewhat weak markets will show a fair margin of profit.

In sympathy with the moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 537 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than Monday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the prices advanced to Rs. 538 on buying by shroffs. Around this level Commission Houses and brokers were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 536. Again touching Rs. 536½ the market further gave way to Rs. 533½ on Exporters and Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 534½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 531½ and going upto Rs. 532½ declined to Rs. 531 on selling by Marwari shroffs and closed barely steady at Rs. 532 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 576 and going up to Rs 576½ gave way to Rs. 575½ on Commission Houses selling. Buying by prominent shroffs raised the values to Rs. 577½. On general selling the market declined to Rs. 574 and closed at Rs. 575. Whilst Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 497 and advanced to Rs. 501½ on one Japanese House and general buying, and closed at Rs. 498 on Shroffs selling. F. G. Bengal July and Decr/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 549 and Rs. 460 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Monday last and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, June 4. 6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April/May	532
Fully Good Bengal July ..	542
" " .. ..Dec/Jan	454
Fine Oomra ..July ..	572
" " .. ..Dec./Jan.	496

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine F. G. G. F. G. F. M. G. Bengal and Sindh				
Punjab	580	565	530	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	630	620	605	595
M. G Southerns ..	625	615	605	595
M. G. Mathia	580	570	555	..
M. G. Khandesh	585	575	560	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 4.

Fully Good Broach April/May	532
" " Bengal July ..	544
" Dec./January ..	453
Fine Oomra July ..	571
" " Dec./Jan. ..	495
Good Southerns May/June ..	590
" " Aug./Sept. ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

New York Market, 3rd June, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.76	July		29.57—19	29.80	+04
26.72	Oct.	26.75+03	26.67—05	26.80	+08
25.97	Dec.			26.07	+10
25.80	Jan.			25.87	+07

Telegraphic market advices :—October highes 26.81, lowest 26.57, range .24 points. Very steady featureless market.

Liverpool Market, 3rd June, 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices 11. a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.62	July	17.53—03	17.47—15	17.45—17	
15.75	Oct.	15.70—05	15.60—15	15.60—15	
15.19	Jan.	15.14—05		15.04—15	
15.02	Mar.	15.12+11		14.81—13	
Egyptian.					
21.75	Jul.			21.65—10	
19.60	Nov.			19.40—20	

Telegraphic market advices :—(1) Light to moderate rainfall Louisiana and Texas, slightly warmer. Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 300,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.32 1/8. Market very quiet. Some London liquidation. Market lacks outside support generally.

(3) Our travelling man wired from Central Texas on the 2nd June :—"Heavy rains again yesterday. Crop deterioration last 10 days. Think condition Texas now about 65 per cent. Expect overflow bottom land with weeds grass, getting very bad."

(4) Cabled New York following : There are signs of improving trade in America. Do you think will continue? What in your opinion will be attitude trade your side if crop accounts continue unfavourable, and consequently probability high prices for commencement new season. Trade here distinctly duller and new season commitments very small; think trade old season will tail off and event present or higher prices new season, trading will continue from hand to mouth. Until recently trade here generally bearish, and bearish views would have been popular. Owing market susceptible fluctuating weather news, we have been advising clients keep on fence-ends. New York reply : Textile conditions better than month ago owing curtailment, gradual depletion stocks goods; think trade likely to improve further though slowly. Some mills have been able to sell goods ahead at profit, basis current new crop prices. Short crop would make situation most difficult, and faced with high prices would be. No boom textiles. Believe trade certainly will pursue hand to mouth policy, though many now profess willingness to buy and price cotton on substantial break. Considerable realizing and speculative selling to-day on theory bullish news all out, sellers forgetting business likely to improve far more than crop ends.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
" " Sales of East Indian	200
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	18.53
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	23.85
New York 11 a.m. ..July	29.60—.07
(As known in Liverpool ..Oct.	26.65—.07
at closing time) ..Jan.	25.75—.02
New Orleans 10 a. m. ..July	Market
..Oct.	closed

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2

Months.	Today's price.
June	..18.07—.09
July	..17.52—.10
Aug.	.. ..
Sept	.. ..
Oct.	..15.68—.07
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..15.13—.06
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	..14.95—.07
April	.. ..
May	..14.76—.07
June	.. ..
Egyptians :—	
July	21.65
November	..

Liverpool, June 4,

Months.	Today's price.
May	..
June	17.97—03
July	17.42—03
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct	15.56—04
Nov.	..
December	15.15—02
January	15.01—03
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.90+01
April	..
May	14.71+03
Egyptians May	
" July	19.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3.

Months.	To-day's Price
June	18.00—.16
July	17.45—.17
August	16.90—.17
September	16.23—.15
October	15.60— 15
November	15.32—.15
December	15.17—.15
January	15.04—.15
February	14.94—.15
March	14.89—.13
April	14.77—.14
May	14.68—.15
June	14.63—.15
Tone—Quiet	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June, 3.

1. G. Bengal, Good	12.20
" " Fully Good	12.60
" " Fine	13.00
c. 1 Oomra, Good	12.75
" " Fully Good	13.25
" " Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.60
" Fully Good	14.00
" Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.10
" " Fully Good	12.50
" " Fine	12.90

SHARE BAZAR.

4th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	682-8-75-76 4	77-8-680	
Century ..	360-65-55 4	356-4	
Nagpur ..	462-8-63 12	465	
Colaba ..	180-95	176 4	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	227-8	226-4	
Indore ex-divi. ..	367-8-72 8	372-8 370	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	336 4-35	336-4	
Pearl ex divi. ..	492-8-95	493-12 495	
Phoenix ..	430	430	
Bharucha ..	210-197-8-200	202-8-205	
Simplex ..	232-8-30	232-8-31-4	
Swan ex-divi ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	516-4-15	516-4	
Pabni ..	210-15	305	
Fazal ..	847-8-46	845	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	205	205	
Globe ..	50	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	265	265	
Finlay ex-divi ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	332-8	330	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	93-12 95	95	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	70	71-4	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining ..	22-8	22-8	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	.. ..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	.. ..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-4	25	
Tata Steel Defd.	88-12	86-4	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 3.

Months.	Previous price.	To-days price
June ..		22.05—.10
July ..		21.85—.10
August ..		21.30—.10
September ..		20.90—.15
October ..		20.05—.25
November ..		19.40—.20
December ..		19.30—.20
January ..		19.20—.20
Feb. ..		19.15—.20
March ..		19.05—.20
April ..		19.05—.20
May ..		19.05—.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 3

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	—
" " to Continent	9000
Futures at New York	
" " July	29.80+.04
" " October	26.80+.08
" " Dec.	26.05+.08
" " Jan.	25.83+.03
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.30—.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	Holiday
Futures " " July ..	"
" " " October ..	"
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 1/2
Silver Foreign Mined	67 1/8

METALS.

London, June 3

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 61 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter .. nominal.	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8
CIN BLOCK	£ 211 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay June 4.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do .. .	1	62	0	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	0	0
Do	1 1/2	62	0	0
Do	1 3/4	62	0	0
Do	2	62	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 4.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	70	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	70	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	69	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	69	0	0
Copper	2/	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		60	8	0
" " " 1		59	0	0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		59	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
" " to 1, 1 1/4		70	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June, 4.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	1	6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	9
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan .. .. ..No.	40-1	1	12	0
Japan .. .. ..No.	42-2	1	14	3
Japan .. .. ..No.	20	1	3	3
Japan .. .. ..No.	32	1	8	9

RUBBER.

London, June 3.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug.	10 3/4
Tone.—Dull,	
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	10 3/8
Tone:—Dull	

LEE COMMISSION REPORT

PART I—ORGANIZATION.

The following is the third instalment of the Report of the Public Services Commission:—

CHAPTED IV.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

24. Wherever democratic institutions exist, experience has shown that to secure an emicient Civil Service it is essential to protect it so far as possible from political or personal influences and to give it that position of stability and security which is vital to its successful working as the impartial and efficent instrument by which Governments, of whatever political complexion may give effect to their policies. In countries where this principle has been neglected and where the "spoils system" has taken its place an inefficient and disorganised Civil Service has been the inevitable result and corruption has been rampant. In America a Civil Service Commission has been constituted to control recruitment of the Services, but, for the purposes of India it is from the Dominions of the British Empire that more relevant and useful lessons can perhaps be drawn. Canada, Australia and South Africa now possess Public or Civil Services Acts regulating the position and control of the Public Services, and a common feature of them all is the constitution of a Public Service Commission, to which the duty of administering the Acts is entrusted. It was this need which the framers of the Government of India Act had in mind when they made provision in Section 96C for the establishment of a Public Service Commission to discharge "in regard to recruitment and control of the Public Services in India such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council."

Since the passing of the Act, a prolonged correspondence, extending over nearly four years has passed between the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and Local Governments, regarding the functions and machinery of the body to be set up. No decisions have, however, been arrived at and the subject has been referred to this Commission for consideration.

25. We have given this matter our special attention and, in the light of the evidence as to Service conditions in general that has been placed before us, we are convinced that the statutory Public Service Commission contemplated by the Government of India Act should be established without delay.

It should, in our opinion, consist of a central body of five members, the maximum number permitted by the Act. As regards "the qualifications for appointment and the pay and pension (if any) attaching to the office of Chairman and member" (see Section 96 C (1) of the Act) we do not wish to infringe in any way the prerogative and discretion of the Secretary of State in Council. We would venture, however, to emphasise the paramount importance of securing as members of the Commission men of the highest public standing who will appreciate the vital and intimate relationship which should exist between the State and its servants. These Commissioners should be detached so far as practicable from all political associations, and should possess, in the case of two of their number at least, high judicial or other legal qualifications. They should, we suggest, the whole-time officers, and their emoluments should not be less than those of High Court Judges.

26. The Public Service Commission, as we contemplate it, will be an all-India body; and, in so far as it may be invited by Local Governments to assist in dealing with problems of provincial administration, means must be provided to secure for it competent advice on provincial matters and to bring it into touch with local authorities. The requisite link might be found in the Chairman of the Provincial Selection Boards, who, in our opinion, should be paid full-time officials appointed by the Governor-in-Council in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

These Chairmen would not be members of the Commission, but would act as its advisers on all local matters.

27. The functions which should, at the outset, be assigned to the Public Service Commission fall into two categories:—

(i) The recruitment of personnel for the Public Services and the establishment and maintenance of proper standards of qualification for admission to them.

(ii) Quasi-judicial functions connected with the disciplinary control and protection of the Services.

Our proposals under the first head are as follows:—

(i) The Public Service Commission should be charged with the duty of recruitment for the All-India Services as the agent of the Secretary of State so far as it is carried out in India.

(ii) In respect of recruitment for the Central Services, and if a Local Government should so desire for Provincial Services (including Services provincialised under our proposal in Chapter II), it should act as agent of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are the Local Governments as the case may be.

(iii) The Public Service Commission should be the final authority, so far as recruitment in India is concerned., for determining, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Government of India or the Local Governments as the case may be, the standards of qualification and the methods of examination for the Civil Services whether the channel of entry be by examination or nomination.

Under the second head we make the following recommendations:—

(i) Appeals to the Governor-General-in Council against such orders of local Governments as are declared by the Governor-General-in-Council to be appealable should be referred to the Public Service Commission; the Public Service Commission should report to the Governor-General-in Council its judgment on the facts and its recommendation as to the action to be taken; and the officer concerned, if dissatisfied with the orders passed by the Government of India, should retain his right of appeal to the Secretary of State, provided that his case is certified by the Public Service Commission as a fit one for such appeal, in which case the Public Service Commission shall also furnish him with a copy of its report.

(ii) Appeals from the Government of India which now lie to the Secretary of State should hereafter be referred to the Public Service Commission in the same manner as in the case of appeals to the Government of India (and the Commission will report to the Secretary of State in the same manner as in the case of appeals to the Government of India.)

28. When a breach of the legal covenants between an officer and the appointing authority, proposed in paragraph 80 of our Report, is alleged, the aggrieved officer should have the right to apply to the Public Service Commission for a certificate that his case is *prima facie* a fit one for adjudication by a civil court.

The Public Service Commission should consider such application, and, if satisfied in that behalf, grant the certificate. If the officer's claim is subsequently sustained by the courts, but not otherwise, the whole cost of the legal proceedings should be defrayed by the Government concerned. In the absence of such a certificate the ordinary rules as to costs should apply.

29. In addition to the functions under these two heads, the Public Service Commission should also deal with any suitable questions referred to it by the Government of India or Local Governments on their own initiative. For example, it might advise in cases in which the interpretation of regulations is in dispute, or on general questions of Service conditions, particularly if legislation is contemplated.

30. In making these proposals we have conceived the Public Service Commission as primarily concerned with the All-India Services and the Central Services. We are not suggesting, save only with regard to the determination of standards of qualification and methods of examination, that it should be concerned with the Provincial Services. We are aware that any proposal that a Central Public Service Commission should be empowered to interfere on its own initiative in Provincial administration would be regarded as violating the principle of provincial autonomy. In our view, therefore, the Public Service Commission should not forcibly be intruded into the provincial field; its knowledge and experience should merely be placed at the disposal of Local Governments. We are confident that the Public Service Commission will become in course of time the recognised expert authority, in India, on all Service questions.

31. In conclusion, we regard our recommendations under this head as one of the cardinal features of our report, and as forming an integral and essential part of the whole structure of our proposals for the future of the Services. We therefore trust that effect to them may be given as soon as practicable.

CHAPTER V.

INDIANISATION.

32. In our summary of the circumstances which led to the appointment of the present Royal Commission, we have drawn attention to the fact that the rates of Indianisation of the Services now in operation, although representing a marked advance on those obtaining before 1919, have nevertheless been criticised in some quarters on the ground that they move too slowly in the direction desired by Indian public opinion. This is to some extent unavoidable in the case of any reform which seeks to change the personnel of the Services without seriously disturbing the stability and continuity of public administration during the transitional period.

We do not propose to argue the case for Indianisation 'de novo.' The question was among those remitted for consideration to the Islington Commission, and the various relevant considerations were fully discussed in their Report. Subsequent to the signature of that Report, and before orders were issued on its recommendations, the announcement of August, 1917, had entirely changed the constitutional outlook. In the word of the authors of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, the success of the new policy "must very largely depend on the extent to which it is found possible to introduce Indians into every branch of the administration." Recognising that Indianisation must be a "long and steady process", they recommended that recruitment of a largely increased proportion of Indians should be initiated without delay, if the Services "are to be substantially Indian in personnel by the time that India is ripe for responsible government."

Subsequently the declared policy of your Majesty's Government to provide for the "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration" was placed in the forefront of the preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919, as also of our Terms of Reference.

33. The orders at present in force regarding the Indianisation of the Services were passed in 1919 and 1920 on the recommendations of the Islington Commission and in the light of those contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. These orders as affecting the All-India Services, are summarized in Annexure III of Appendix I. The scale of recruitment of Indians varies from 33 per cent. in the Indian Police Service up to 50 per cent. in the Agricultural, Educational and Veterinary Services and the Indian Service of Engineers. Actually the supply of European recruits has proved inadequate, and in many cases the percentages of Indian recruitment laid down have been largely exceeded. For instance in the Indian Civil Service, from 1915 to 1923 inclusive, there has been a deficiency of 125 in the number of Europeans who should, in accordance with the existing orders, have been recruited, while, in the same period, 12 Indians have been recruited above the numbers laid down. Again, in the Educational and Agricultural Services recruitment of Europeans has practically ceased except in Burma.

As we have already shown, however, the rates of recruitment of Indians, though in some cases appreciably higher than had been authorised, did not satisfy Indian political opinion. In February, 1922, the following resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly:—

"This assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that enquiries should, without delay, be inaugurated as to the measures possible to give further effect to the Declaration of 20th August, 1917, in the direction of increased recruitment of Indians for the All-India Services, and also that steps be taken to porvide in India such educational facilities as would enable Indians to enter the technical services in larger numbers than is at present possible."

The views of the Local Governments were thereupon canvassed by the Government of India in the communication known as the "O'Donnell Circular", to which we have already referred.

34. The O'Donnell Circular marshalled the arguments both for and against a reduction in European recruitment for the Services. It was clear from its general character, as also from the nature of the discussions which preceded and followed it, that the question of Indianisation was being viewed by both officials and by public opinion in India from a new angle. In the days of the Islington Commission the question was "How many Indians should be admitted into the Public Services?" It has now become "What is the minimum number of Englishmen which must still be recruited?"

In arriving at our conclusions in this matter, we have been guided by the principles laid down in paragraph 314 of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. They are (i) that the traditional characteristics of the Indian Public Services should as far as possible be maintained, and there should be no such sudden swamping of any Service with any new element that its whole character suffers a rapid alteration, (ii) that there are essential differences between the various Services and the various Provinces, (iii) that there should be, so far as possible, an even distribution of Europeans and Indians between the different grades of the same Service, i.e., that the cadre should not be disturbed by haphazard stratifications, and (iv) that a demand should not be created in excess of the supply.

We propose to state our conclusions separately for each Service.

(i) INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

35. The percentage of recruitment of Indians for the Indian Civil Service was fixed in 1920 at 33 per cent., commencing in the year 1920, and rising by 1½ per cent. to 48 per cent. to be attained in the year 1930, including listed posts. In the present year, 1924, it is 39 per cent.

In our view it is desirable, in order not only to carry out the spirit of the declaration of August, 1917, but to promote an increased feeling of camaraderie and equal sense of responsibility between British and Indian members of the Service, that a proportion of 50—50 in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service should be attained without undue delay and that the present rate of Idian recruitment should be accelerated with this object.

In this connection some members of the Commission attach particular importance to maintaining this principle of equality in the rate of direct recruitment as well, and hold strongly the view that the ratio of such recruitment should be maintained at 40 Europeans and 40 Indians out of every 100 recruits (the remainder to be filled by promotion from the Provincial Civil Service) at any rate until the 50—50 cadre is reached. In pressing this principle they are willing to contemplate the maintenance of that ratio of recruitment after the 50—50 cadre is attained and to continue it until a cadre of 40—60 is reached in due course.

According to the calculations which have been supplied to us, the foregoing rate of recruitment may be expected (assuming a future rate of retirement amongst officers of not less than 10 per cent. above the normal) to produce a 50—50 cadre in about 15 years, by which time the whole situation will again have come under review by the second Statutory Commission.

36. This, in our opinion, might be accepted as a fair and prudent rate of progress. If, however, the increased percentage of retirements, which is anticipated by by some of our members, as likely to obtain in future, should not be realised, or if any other abnormal circumstances should arise, such as shortage of recruits in any given year, we would leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of State to make such adjustments in the rate of recruitment as might be necessary to produce a 50—50 cadre in 15 years from the time of coming into operation of the scheme recommended above.

We are unanimous in considering that an increase in the rate of promotion from the Provincial Civil Services is desirable, and we are of opinion that 20 per cent. of the recruits should be obtained from that source in future. At present, the total number of posts available for promoted officers has been fixed at a maximum of 16 per cent. of the total cadre, a proportion which so far has not been attained.

(ii) INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

37. The recruitment of Indians for the Indian Police Service was fixed in 1919 at 33 per cent. in Provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province and Burma. For the North-West Frontier Province the proportion is restricted to 10 per cent. and for Burma to 22 per cent. of which at least 15 should be Burmans. These ratios still obtain.

In determining the ratios of recruitment to be adopted in future we have taken into account the special circumstances in the internal conditions of India which justify exceptional treatment of the Indian Police Service, and, after careful consideration of the facts and the evidence laid before us, our recommendation is that of every 100 recruits for this Service 50 should be Europeans recruited directly, 30 should be Indians directly recruited, and the remaining 20 obtained by promotion from the Provincial Services. Assuming a future rate of retirement of not less than 10 per cent. above normal the corresponding cadre of 50—50 would be reached in about 25 years from the date on which the new scheme of recruitment comes into operation. In this case also we would leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of State to make any necessary adjustment in the rate of recruitment to attain the above cadre.

38. Of the 30 per cent. which we have recommended as the future rate of Indian recruitment for the Indian Police Service, we have suggested that 30 per cent. should be obtained by open competition and 20 per cent. by promotion from the Provincial Service. The general trend of evidence is that at present the best type of Indian is not being obtained for the Indian Police Service; partly because of the inadequacy of the emoluments offered and partly because of the hardships of a career in the Police as compared with that in other branches of the Public Service. The new rate of pay which we have suggested will, we believe, go some way towards obviating the first of these defects and discounting the latter by enhancing the general attractiveness of service in the Police. Moreover, we are not satisfied that all the available sources of supply have yet been tapped, while we are convinced that it is in the best interests of the State that young men of good family and of the requisite physical and mental qualifications should be induced to enter the Service. For these reasons, we have decided to keep open, and even to extend somewhat, the field of direct recruitment, as it is obvious that it is only by offering yearly a constant and fairly large number of appointments that the Police Service can become generally known as offering a suitable career to young Indians of the right stamp. As regards the Provincial Service officers, the present position is that they are allotted 11 per cent. of the 33 per cent. of the Indian Police Service posts now being filled by recruitment from Indian sources. In proposing to raise this figure to 20 per cent. for the future, we feel that we are opening up considerably wider prospects of the promotion to the selected Provincial Service officer, to whose fitness for the higher posts in the Department we have had convincing testimony. We recommend in addition that in any year in which the full quota of 30 per cent. of direct recruits is not obtained by open competition, the balance should be made good by the promotion of the requisite number of officers from the Provincial Service. Such additional appointments from the Provincial Service should be filled, so far as possible, by young officers of not more than five years' service, who have been directly recruited as Deputy Superintendents, and who have given proof of fitness for early advancement. On promotion to the Imperial Police such young officers should be placed at the bottom of the list of Assistant Superintendents.

(iii) THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

39. So far as this Service is concerned, we endorse the views expressed by the Islington Commission to the effect that every effort should be made to discover and recruit competent men in India and that it should be possible to meet the whole of the normal requirements of the Imperial branch in India within a reasonable period.

Since that Commission reported, arrangements have we are informed, been made which will ensure that the instruction and training available at the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun will be not inferior to that obtainable in other parts of the world. We further understand that instruction and training on the superior scale contemplated will be commenced in 1925. In Burma, also, a forestry course has been inaugurated at Rangoon University.

The percentage of direct recruitment of Indians for the Indian Forest Service has been fixed at 25 per cent. for Burma and at 40 per cent. for the resat of India, for a period of 5 years from 1921. This includes Indians recruited both in England and in India. In addition, 12½ per cent. of the posts on the cadre are filled by promotion of officer from the Provincial Forest Services.

Taking all these factors into consideration we recommend that recruitment should henceforward be in the ratio of 75 per cent. Indians and 25 per cent. Europeans in those Provinces in which Forest administration is reserved. As regards Bombay and Burma, we have already expressed our view that the future recruitment of officers to perform the duties and functions at present carried out by members of the Indian Forest Service should be left to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

(iv) INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

40. We have considered this Service on the basis of the following three categories:

(i) That portion of the cadre working in the Roads and Buildings Branch in Provinces in which it has been separated from the cadre working in the Irrigation Branch;

(ii) That portion of the same cadre working entirely in the Irrigation Branch in these Provinces; and,

(ii) A combined cadre working both in the Roads and Buildings and in the Irrigation Branches in Provinces in which no such separation has been made.

As regards (i), and similarly in respect of Provinces where such division may in future be made, we have already recommended that recruitment should hence forward be conducted on a provincial basis. The fixation of the proportion of Europeans and Indians to be recruited is, therefore, entirely a matter for the discretion of the Local Governments concerned.

As regards (ii), we recommend that future recruitment for the Irrigation Branch should be in the ratio of 40 per cent. Europeans, 40 per cent. directly recruited Indians and 20 per cent. promotions from the Provincial Service.

With regard to (iii) we are of opinion that, in such circumstances no change should be made in the existing ratios of recruitment. These are 50 per cent. recruited in England and 50 per cent. recruited in India. Of the 50 per cent. recruited in England, 10 per cent. must be Indians. For Burma, the present percentage recruited in England is 67 instead of 50, but the Province falls into the first category.

(v) THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE SERVICE, THE INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE, THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

41. If our proposals are accepted regarding the provincialisation of the Agricultural, Veterinary, Educational and Medical Services, the Forest Service in Bombay and Burma and the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Service of Engineers in those Provinces in which a divided cadre has been arranged, it will rest entirely with the Local Governments (subject to paragraph 23 (d) in the case of Medical Service) to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of Local Governments must be unfettered, but we express the hope that Ministers in the one hand, will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments, and that qualified Europeans, on the other hand, may be no less willing to take service under Local Governments than they were, in the past, to take service under the Secretary of State.

(vi) CENTRAL SERVICES.

42. We have carefully reviewed the evidence regarding recruitment for the Central Services and make the following recommendations:—

(a) Political Department.—25 per cent. of the total number of officers recruited annually should be Indians, who should be obtained from the Indian Civil Service, the Provincial Civil Services and from the Indian Army as at present.

(b) Imperial Customs Service.—Recruitment should remain on the present basis, i.e., not less than half the vacancies are to be filled by appointment in India of statutory natives of India.

(c) Superior Telegraph and Wireless Branch.—Recruitment should be 25 per cent. in England and 75 per cent. in India.

(d) State Railway Engineers.—Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways.—We understand from the evidence placed before us that the present rate of recruitment (taking an average over the departments as a whole) has been designed with a view to securing, as soon as practicable, a cadre of which out of every 100 officers, 50 shall have been recruited in India and 50 in Europe. The date at which this cadre may be reached is, we are informed, dependent on the provision of adequate training facilities in India. Measures with that end in view were advocated by the Islington Commission, and we are informed that facilities have already been provided to a limited extent. We are strongly of opinion that the extension of the existing facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the railway departments as a whole, the remaining 25 per cent. being recruited in England.

(e) As regards the remaining Central Services, recruitment should be at the discretion of the Government of India.

(f) In Services dealt with in sub-paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) recruitment should be by open competition.

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Intermediate Examination in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Parwardhan Circus, opp. Dadar Station (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)

FRIDAY, June 6.

S. S. "Naldera" with the English mails due to arrive 1 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 7.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Tin" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.
B.A. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.b.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m: Sunset 7h 14m.
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
June 8, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 9 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 15m.
June 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 16m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st June, 1924:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-40
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter III Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-10	9-0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11-15	16-0
Gujrat Mail	8-12	20-0
Delhi Express	6-30	21-0
Peshawar Express	7-10	21-35
Express	20-26	7-5

A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for first and 2nd class passenger their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Sunday arriving there at 11-10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

No. 3 Down Express leaving Colaba at 7-5 and No. 4 Up Express due at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at Daman Road, Dahanu Road and Gholvad on Sundays and all Gazetted holidays.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S.S. "Clan Macintosh" arrived in London in the morning of the 3rd inst.

PRESIDENCY VACCINATION UNION.

A meeting of the Presidency Vaccination Union is to be held at Ahmednagar on Wednesday (the 11th inst.) at 2 p.m. when Rao Bahadur Mr. G. K. Chitale will take the chair. Those who desire to attend, are cordially requested to do so.

V. B. G. B. VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

The 13th annual General Meeting of the Kudal Deshashtha Gaud Brahmin Samaj will be held at Dossein in the bungalow of Mr. Keshavrao Ramchandra Galwankar, at 3 p.m. on Sunday (the 8th inst.)

SHRI PANDURANGASHRAMA SWAMI MEMORIAL.

The Hari Kirten performed by Shri Haridas Krishna Buwa at the Gamdevi Temple, since Tuesday, 3rd instant, in commemoration of the Anniversary Day of Shri Pandurangashram Swami of Chitrapur Muth, will conclude (today) the 5th inst., when Mr. Narayan Kulkarny will deliver a speech on "How to perpetuate the memory of His Holiness the Swami of Sansuwats."

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS.

Friday (Thurday) at 5 p.m., the members of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers will visit the new grand stands under erection at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi and afterwards inspect the new storm-water drain under construction nearby.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

The Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) conducts a sewing class for women at the Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, and it is held from 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily excepting on Sundays. The second term of the class begins in this month.

The First-Aid and Home Nursing Classes started under the auspices of the Mandal which were closed for two weeks, have also now begun to be held regularly. These classes meet on Sundays between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. Dr. Miss Malatibai Gore conducts these classes at the Workingmen's Institute Parel.

Ladies are requested to take advantage of these classes and those intending to join any of these classes should register their names as early as possible.

The King's birthday was celebrated on Monday morning at Secunderabad, when a parade of all troops in the garrison took place under the command of Major-General [illegible]. After Royal salutes were fired medals were presented to the troops.

STANDING COMMITTEE AND "CHRONICLE."

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS RE-DISMISSED EMPLOYEES.

"DONE A PUBLIC SERVICE" SAYS THE COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Mr. Haveliwalla said that Dr. Balsara's and Mr. Patel's matter was discussed in the Standing Committee after the Press was asked to go out.

The Committee had discussed it and had come to a decision. The Committee had decided that only the resolution of the Standing Committee should be published, but he found in that day's "Chronicle" all the official papers published, were introduced in the course of the discussion.

The Chairman:—Do you want to bring any objection against the signing of the minutes of the last meeting?

Mr. Haveliwalla said 'No.' He found a responsible paper like "The Chronicle" publishing the official papers, and he objected to it.

The Chairman said the matter arose out of the minutes signed at the last meeting and they had got nothing to do with it.

Mr. Haveliwalla said "The Chronicle" had published all the papers and also the letters which the Commissioner had written on the subject which the Committee had discussed informally and in camera.

A PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Chairman said they had decided that all the papers in the matter were to be a public property. The Commissioner had taken their permission to say that it should be made a public property and the matter was, therefore, embodied in the minutes signed at the last meeting of the Standing Committee. As such the paper had every right to publish it.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said even the Commissioner had said that the matter was public and there was, therefore, no harm in publishing it.

The Municipal Commissioner said "The Chronicle" had done a public service in publishing the matter.

The Chairman said the Commissioner had expressly taken their direction in the matter.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee said he wanted to know once for all whether "The Chronicle" was on its trial at this table. The Commissioner himself had said that "The Chronicle" had done a public service in publishing the papers, and it was better for them to keep quiet now.

The matter was then dropped.

A WHOLESOME SUGGESTION.

Mr. Tairsee had on May 29th written to the Secretary:—

"With reference to cheque No. 5350, dated this day, I have refused to sign it for technical reasons though I am convinced that in any business house a cheque of a similar nature would be issued. As the Auditors have taken an objection, they should best suggest how to act in the matter. I have consulted Mr. Tambe who is of opinion that the payment may be taken as made against the Advance of Private Works for which the Corporation have already sanctioned an advance of Rs. 8 lakhs and this may be treated as one of the private works to be executed by the Corporation and to be debited under that heading. I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Tambe.

Please place this before the next meeting of the Standing Committee for their opinion. It is also desirable that when a cheque for some reason or another is refused to be signed, the other member who is approached should be told the reasons of refusal by this brother on the Standing Committee. I hope the Standing Committee will accept the principle."

The Chairman said the practice was for a member not to write a letter, but to bring the matter to the notice of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Tairsee asked how they were to bring the matter before the Standing Committee.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said it was an urgent matter and it was the duty of every member to write a letter and bring the matter to the notice of the other members. Mr. Tairsee was quite right in writing the letter, he said.

The Chairman said Mr. Tairsee was quite in order. What he said was that it was quite open to Mr. Tairsee to bring the matter to the notice of the Standing Committee, without writing a letter.

It was then resolved that Mr. Tairsee be informed that the Committee were awaiting the Municipal Commissioner's letter of remarks on the matter, and in the meantime the Standing Committee approved of his suggestion to debit the charges to Advance of Private Works and that the Municipal Secretary be requested to communicate the reason of one member of the Committee not signing a cheque to the other member who had to sign the cheque.

MEETING OF MILL-WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a meeting of millworkers was held at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel on the 3rd instant, when Mr. S. K. Bole presided. At the outset the President wished health, happiness and long-life to H. M. the King Emperor as the day was his birthday but he regretted that the millworkers did not get a holiday that day. He then read out the reply from the Prime Minister to the Sabha's congratulatory message. The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—(1) This meeting expresses its gratitude to the Hon. the Secretary of State for India and H.E. the Governor of Bombay for taking the initiative regarding fortnightly payment of wages to the Indian labourer and strongly supports the measure. (2) This meeting urges Government to amend the Factory Act so as to make the payment of maternity benefits to women workers compulsory on the employers of labour. (3) This meeting offers its thanks to Mr. Findlay Shirras the Director of Labour for placing impartial views before the Bonus Enquiry Committee. (4) This meeting requests Government to close all the liquor shops in the City of Bombay on pay days of mills, holidays and all other days when the mills are closed.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

GUNNERS' FOUR PLAY HARWOOD LEAGUE.

101ST R.G.A. ..... 1 GOAL.
STAFF ..... NIL.

Owing to the absence of the 70th Company, who are at Deolali, the 101st Coast Battery of the R. G. A. took their place against the Staff and details on Wednesday evening and won by a solitary goal. Watching local exhibitions of Soccer, such as has been seen for the last few days becomes an ordeal even in such beastly weather even when one has nothing to do. The opposing games of the Harwood League have not at all created an impression and if such football as we have seen goes on till September even the most enthusiastic soccer spectators will find some other amusement of an evening than warm the new benches on the Cooperage stand.

The R. G. A. were expected to give a better account of themselves on Wednesday evening that they did on their first appearance against the Yorks. The Staff are by no means an evenly balanced side and it say very little about the Gunners when they win by a solitary goal and that too from a penalty kick. It is true the R. G. A. had the better of exchanges in both periods but there was hardly any powder in their shots and they had no command over the ball which is the least expected of them seeing that playing football forms a part of their daily duties. The play itself deserves very little description save that it was a better exhibition than was witnessed on Monday and Tuesday. R. G. A. quintette asserted themselves from the beginning but failed to shoot at the critical movement. Those that did go towards the Staff goal were easily with by Barnes who was not be caught napping and saved some difficult shots.

Both the teams started the one-back game and offsides came galore. The Staff forwards were rather disconcerted, Elliot making some decent individual efforts but Reaney, the Gunners sturdy back invariably deprived him of the ball. The Gunners were all over the Staff defence in the closing stages of the game and Barnes was kept busy. Several hot shots at close quarters were cleared by the Staff custodian. "Hands" against Thornback gave the Gunners a penalty kick and Reaney scored the only goal of the evening.

Teams:—
101ST R. G. A.:—James: Davis and Reany; Griffiths, Lt. Babbage and Gingell: French, Byrne Bacon, Hammond and Waddle.

STAFF:—Barnes; Barseby and A. Williams; Brooks, J. Williams and Thornback; Tuck, Mitten, P. Imerino Elliot and Mehean.

Referee:—Mr. A. J. Clarkson.

TO DAY'S MATCHES.

Cooperage: Y.M.C.A. vs. West Yorks.
Oval:—Bombay Gym 'B' vs. Colaba United.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT MAHIM.

On Tuesday morning Pter Thomas Pereira (22) a resident of Mahim went with six others to the fore-shore at Mahim and went into the sea for a swim. They noticed a boat on the foreshore which they pushed into the water and got into it and moved a little distance when the boat overturned by the force of a wave and they all fell into the sea. Pereira's companions swam and came out but Pereira began to sink and ultimately was drowned. His body was recovered in the evening floating the sea and was removed to the Morgue. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Wednesday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC POISONING.

On Wednesday evening the Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Abdul Hussein Ismail (40) a Borah who died in the J. J. Hospital on the 16th of May last under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The evidence showed that the deceased was involved in debt to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and was worried by the creditors. On the night of the 15th of May last he closed his shop and went home. He then complained of pain in the stomach and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. Medical evidence showed that death was due to arsenic poisoning. His vicera was sent to the Chemical Analyser to the Government who reported that arsenic was defected in the vicera.

The jury returned a verdict of death from arsenic poisoning apparently self-administered.

BRUTAL ATTACK FOR PRIVATE GRUDGE.

On Tuesday at about 9-30 p.m. one Sitaram Vithoo (30) was brutally attacked by a hunting knife at Sleater Road, while he was walking along towards the railway station. The assailant who is suspected to be one Balkrishna, taking advantage of the darkness of the night made his escape good and has not yet been arrested. Sitaram was removed to J. J. Hospital, where his condition having become worse later on. Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate was sent for to record his dying deposition. Sitaram died on Wednesday morning. The cause of this brutal assault is said to be a case in the Court of law where the deceased gave adverse evidence against his assailant.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday evening the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sitaram when his body was identified and further enquiry was adjourned.

FATAL FALL FROM JAMBOO TREE.

On Tuesday afternoon Nana Rangoo (15) a Hindu, residing at Rugli Hill Scon, climbed a Jamboo tree near Sion Fort, to eat some Jamboos when he lost his balance and fell down. As he had sustained serious injuries he was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

On Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. motor car No. 9952 belonging to Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Irani was being driven from Jacob's Circle towards Grant Road when near the compound of the Byculla Club a Hindu named Sukhia Krishna was knocked down while he attempted to cross the road. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday.

CORNOER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday evening when the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CARPENTER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Yeshwant Shanker a carpentar employed in the R. I. M. Dockyard put a plank in the planing machine and when transferring it he put it on the wrong side which struck his abdomen. He was treated at the Dockyard's dispensary and then taken to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday.

VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

AKALI'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, June 3.

The Satyagraha campaign at Vaikom still continues. The Congress authorities have discontinued sending volunteers at night and holding evening public meetings. The Satyagrahis are now seen at various picquets only between 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening. Heavy rains having set in, arrangements are now being made to provide the Satyagrahis with umbrellas and wooden sandals. The police complain that the volunteers are not leaving enough space and that they are causing needless annoyance to passers-by. The Congress authorities repudiated the allegation which they say in unwarranted. They state that the volunteers are leaving enough space for the people to pass but that on no account would they keep up pollution distance which would be meaningless.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, a Brahmo missionary and Sadhu Sivaprasad arrived at Vaikom yesterday. Mr. Shinde addressed a meeting of volunteers at Asram on "Untouchability and the tenets of Brahmo Samaj." On his way to Vaikom Mr. Shinde alighted at Alwaye and visited the local Adwatasrama.

AKALIS RETURN.

The Akalis have closed their *langar* at Vaikom and are returning to the Punjab in obedience to the mandate from the Siromoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. It is specially noteworthy that the contemplated externment order has not been served on them by the Government. The Satyagraha Committee at Vaikom are reopening their own kitchen to-day.

It is understood that the Dewan Mr. Ragavachari will discuss the question in all its bearings with Mr. Rajagopalachari who is visiting Trivandrum during the week.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged, if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your next issue.

Muharram is drawing near and large sums of money will be expended on Taboots, illuminations, music etc., which, if systematically collected every year, will suffice to keep up several schools and orphanages.

I therefore, suggest that a party or parties of learned and eloquent men, such as Maulanas Abul Kalam, the Ali Brothers, Saiyid Sulaiman Hasan Nizami and others, should visit various cities and towns and tell their inhabitants that instead of wasting money on Taboots to be immersed in water or buried in earth, they should utilize it for establishing technical schools, and homes for widows and orphans.

I feel sure that if our Maulvis will exert themselves, their efforts will be crowned with success. It is their duty to enlighten the ignorant masses, and if they fail to do it, they will be responsible and severely punished for neglect of duty.

The Central Khilafat Committee has taken many lakhs of rupees from the people, and it should use some of it to improve their social, material, moral and religious condition. It should employ preachers and freely distribute leaflets and tracts to make the masses understand how wicked and sinful it is to act contrary to the will of God and do things that are opposed to the teachings of Islam.

I do hope that my suggestion will be translated into action without delay, and that editors of Urdu newspapers will write on this important subject.—Youre etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Camp Poona,
May, 31.

MAHATMA AND ARYA SAMAJ.

Sjt. Mathrapershad, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Agra wires:—

"The Arya Samaj, Agra, has entered an emphatic protest against the strictures made by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" of 29th May regarding the Arya Samaj, Rishi Dayanand, Swami Shraddhanand, Satyarthpurrakash, Shuddhi movement, which it trusts have been made unconsciously because of lack of full acquaintance with Arya Samaj teachings, and respectfully prays him to reconsider his views and remove misgivings likely to be produced."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 22nd week of 1924, i.e., the week that ended on the 31st ulto., the total mortality 699 was 57 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 29.31. The mortality for the 22nd week of 1923 was 662 and death rate 29.49 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 904 and death-rate 42.56.

The numbtr of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 250 as against 2 and 213 respectively in the preceding week Out of the total deaths 178 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 65 attacks and 46 deaths. Plague caused 8 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 356 and compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1923 when the figure was 350 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz: 347.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd June 1924 to 6 a.m. of 4th June, 1924:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 2; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths 2; Influenza attacks nil, deaths 1.
Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 80.
Total mortality this day last year 104.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay gave a State Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday the 3rd June in honour of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

TARAKESHWAR.

MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Another batch of six Satyagraha volunteers have been sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampore for alleged trespass into the Mahant's palace at Tarakeshwar. The volunteers declined to give an undertaking that they would not join the Satyagraha Movement if released.

THE SWARAJ PARTY,

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Swaraj Party of the Legislative Assembly held a meeting this afternoon when a committee was appointed to revise the rules of the Party in view of the present situation and in the light of the statement recently issued by Messrs. Das and Nehru from Bombay as a reply to Mr. Gandhi's declaration on the question of Council entry.

PORTUGESE AVIATORS' FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jun 4.

The Portuguese Military Pilots Captain Brito Raes and Lt. Sermento Beires left Calcutta at 5-10 this morning for Akyab. The Portuguese Consul and several members of the Indo-Portuguese community at Calcutta were present to bid farewell to the airmen. The aviators expect to remain at Akyab till the arrival there of Gouvea, their mechanic who left Calcutta this morning by train to Chittagong *en route* to Akyab. Captain Raes is undecided regarding the route he would follow in his flight from Akyab to Macao, whether he would alight at Rangoon or proceed direct to Bangkok. All these will depend on the weather conditions at the time of his departure from Akyab.

ARRIVAL AT AKYAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKYAB, June 4.

The Portuguese aviators landed at 9-55 a.m. (Akyab time) in fine weather. They hope to leave to-morrow at dawn.

EXPECTED AT RANGOON TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 4.

A telegram was received at 12 noon by the Portuguese Consul here that the Portuguese aviators had arrived at Akyab and that, weather permitting, they will arrive at Rangoon to-morrow.

AMERICAN WORLD FLIERS AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, June 4.

Shanghai.—Two American world-fliers arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

D'OISY IN KOREA;

LONDON, June 4.

Taiku (Korea).—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

The 6th despatch from Col. Norton records what he describes as a hitch in the enterprise. A bitterly cold weather and high winds in the early of May rendered necessary the evacuation of Camp No. 3. thus necessitating the opening up of stores in the Camp. The temperatures were exceptionally low at Camp III at 12,000 feet, being minus 22 fahrenheit or 10 degrees below those experienced in 1922. On May 12th the whole expedition was withdrawn to the base camp east of Bongbuk Gracier but although discomfitted it was undefeated. 5 or 6 days' programme had been lost. One casualty occurred in the death from haemorrhage of the brain of Naik Shyamsar Pun—a splendid youth in his prime in losing whom Col. Norton says members of the expedition have lost a friend and a most loyal assistant. Major Hingston luckily rejoined on the 12th thus relieving Somervell of the arduous medical duties.

CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 3.

Mr. D. A. Mudaliar, late Nazir of the Poona Small Causes Court has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Wild, Sessions Judge on a charge of misappropriation of Rs. 14,430. The accused has further been fined Rs. 13,000 or, in default another five years' rigorous imprisonment.

AGENT LEAVES MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 2.

In connection with railway strike at Podnur Mr. B.C. Scott Agent South Indian Railway accompanied by Mr. Stevenson Deputy Inspector-General Railway Police left Madras this evening by the Mettupalayam mail. Mr. Scott arrived at Madras last evening from Villupuram whither he had gone in connection with the settlement of the strike.

DERBY SURPRISE.

SANSOVINO PLACES FIRST.

AGA KHAN'S DIOPHON NOWHERE

LONDON, June 4.

The Derby resulted as follows:—

SANSOVINO	1
ST. GERMANS	2
HURSTWOOD	3

Reuter.

ALTERATIONS IN PROBABLES.

LONDON, June 3.

The following are the alterations in the Derby probables:—

Bright Knight (Lane); St. Germans (Frank Bullock); Bucks Yeoman (Smirke); Browside (Wragg); Canusa (Lister); Corsair (E. Morris); Resinato (Archibald).

Add to probables:—Santorb (Blank).

Omit from probables:—Knight of the Garter, Despatch, Sandblast and Royal Sequence.—Reuter.

BANK EMPLOYEE'S LUCK.

DRAWS DIOPHON IN CALCUTTA SWEEP.

LONDON, June 4.

A young London Scotsman working in the National Bank of India, London, has drawn Diophon in the Calcutta Sweep and sold half his share.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, June 3.

At Dublin in the Davis Cup contest France beat Ireland by 5 matches to 0. Lacoste (France) beat McCrea (Ireland) 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Couiteas (France) beat Dillon (Ireland) 4—6, 1—6, 8—2, 1—1, 3—1—2.

At Edghaston, Britain beat Spain in the second round of the Davis Cup contest by 3 matches to 2.

Manuel Alonzo (Spain) beat Wheldon (Britain) 6—3, 9—7, 2—6, 6—0.

Gilbert (Britain) beat J. Alonzo (Spain) 6—0, 6—4, 6—0.—Reuter.

(In the Davis Cup match between Couiteas and Dillon, a repetition of scores has been called for from the Telegraph Office.)—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, June 3.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the third and last day:—

Somerset wre all out for 161. Gilligan taking 5 for 53 and Johnson scoring 53. Sussex who had made 156 in the first innings, made 122, Bridges taking 7 for 46. Somerset in the second innings made 101, Tate taking 4 for 44.

Yorkshire made 257, Leyland making 94 and Robinson 81. Freeman took 5 for 59. Kent made 128 for 9, Woolley making 62.

Warwickshire made 115, Parkin taking 6 for 44 and Tyldesley 4 for 66. Lancashire made 132 for 3 and declared. Warwick in the second innings made 71; Parkin taking 3 for 34 and Tyldesley 6 for 37.

Derby made 206, Pearson taking 8 for 67 and Carter making 57. Worcester made 95. Bestwick making 4 for 33. Derby made 76 for 1 in the second innings.

Hampshire made 207, Mead making 59 and Brown 107. Gloucestershire, who had made 209 in the first innings, made 92 in the second, Rogers contributing 69. Kennedy performed the hat-trick, taking 8 for 48. Hampshire in the second innings made 72 for 5.

The following matches were not played as play had to be abandoned owing to rain and they were declared drawn:—

Middlesex vs. Notts; Surrey vs. Essex; and Glamorgan vs. Northants.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

Monsoon has appeared on Malabar Coast with rough seas and heavy rain but pressure conditions are not favourable for its rapid extension inland.

Monsoon remains fairly active in south of the Bay.

Temperature is about eight degrees above normal in Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Mysore, Malabar and a few falls occurred in south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Tavoy one inch, Mergui two, Moulmein, Mercara one and a half, Mangalore and Cochin two, Calicut seven, and Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Some increase in the south of Peninsula.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

LONDON, June 4.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester yesterday Sir Forbes Adam said that the total result of Association's work last year excluding India was 178,000 bales which was an increase of 65,000 compared with the previous year. A new dam in Sudan and new railways in Africa gave hope of reaching the quarter-million mark this year.—Reuter.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924.

LORD OLIVIER'S SPEECH.

Not satisfied with the heckling of th mild and uncommunicative Professor in the Commons about Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurti the Die-hard "friends" of India have raised a veritable storm in a tea-cup in the Lords. Lord Peel drew attention to Lord Olivier's letter and particularly to the opinion expressed therein with regard to the communal system of representation. The motion was withdrawn after the Die-hards had given vent to their feelings and their solicitude for India and Lord Curzon was gracious enough to sum up the debate by opining that Lord Olivier's speech was one of which he would not be proud when he read it the next day. It is Lord Curzon's privilege to be always singular in his view and we do not think that this particular case is an exception. For, no right-thinking man, who will read Lord Olivier's speech, will hesitate to think that if there is any recent speech of his of which he has every reason to be proud it is this speech which he has made in reply to Lord Peel's motion—though, of course, so far as India is concerned, the speech, as the Secretary of State himself says, contains no new pronouncement. In order that Lord Olivier's speech may be properly understood we give below the full text of his letter to Mr. Satyamurti:

"I have been glad to receive your letter of the 3rd instant and am strongly disposed to share your confidence that a closer contact with the Swaraj Party is very desirable. I am interested to receive your observations on the working of dyarchy in Madras and of your project of forming a non-communal party. I rather gather from reading the debates of the Council that this was already the platform Swarajists desire. Certainly it seems to me that the maintenance of the communal system is antagonistic to the possibility of any proper working of democratic institutions in India."

As regards communal representation, the object of Lord Peel was obviously to pursue the old familiar game of "divide and rule." The view expressed by Lord Olivier is not only unexceptionable but is one which is shared by most Indian publicists who regard communal representation as an evil though a necessary one for sometime to come. That even the Muslims, the most important minority in the country, as whose self-appointed champion Lord Peel spoke, regard the system of communal representation as temporary is evident from one of the resolutions passed at the Lahore session of the Muslim League which contemplates its abandonment at the desire of any minority. But the most relevant point about this question is, as Lord Olivier said, "that there was no shadow of indication on the part of these deeply plotting Swarajists in England, India or elsewhere so far that they wanted to stampede the Labour Government or entrap them into any kind of promise that they were going to abolish communal representation and his Majesty's Government hitherto had not taken into consideration for a moment the question of any modification of communal representation."

Having thus effectively dealt with the bogey of communal representation Lord Olivier proceeded ruthlessly to expose the real motive of the motion, namely, to intimidate the Labour Government into abandoning their idea of establishing close contact with the Swarajists. This campaign of intimidation has, of course, been going on for a long time in the Press in England as well as here and it is not difficult to discover the source of its inspiration. Lord Peel in an unguarded moment let the cat out of the bag when he dilated with undue emphasis on the awkward position created for the Viceroy "when he did not know what other important communications were passing through politicians selected at will from prominent Swarajists and Non-Cooperators." Lord Olivier's response to this campaign was to declare that the Swarajists had a constitutional position and constitutional rights to be recognised as enjoying the privileges of confidence and credit attaching to their constitutional position. "You have no business", he added, "to say that anyone should have more prejudice against the Swarajists than against the Moderate, Independent or Liberal. I repudiate entirely the theory that because the Swarajists are giving the Indian Government certain amount of trouble, because they are pursuing a perfectly constitutional aim in what we consider to be a factious and mistaken manner, they are to be regarded as a kind of political lepers and antagonistic enemies of Great Britain and that we are to be asked: 'Why do you write civilly to these people?'" From the strictly constitutional point of view the stand taken up by Lord Olivier is as unassailable as his condemnation of the tendency of the district officers of the Government to hold themselves justified in regarding the Swarajists as treasonable persons is opportune. What is wanting is the willingness to act according to the excellent theory propounded by coming to terms with the Swarajists.

Lord Peel's concern for the Viceroy's "difficult" position was thus unnecessary. For though, in Lord Olivier's eyes the Swarajists are no political lepers, Lord Reading has succeeded in effectively preventing a close contact being established between them and the Labour Government. He has so cleverly manipulated the terms of reference of the Reforms Enquiry Committee as to compel the Under-Secretary of State to state on behalf of the Labour Government that the Committee will not suggest the amendment of the Government of India Act. Lord Peel's motion has merely brought into relief the fact that whatever the professions of the Labour Government they are no more disposed to come to a definite understanding with the representatives of India than the previous Governments had been.

A STILL-BORN COMMITTEE.

There is nothing surprising in the report sent by our Amritsar correspondent that the negotiations between the Punjab Government and the Sikhs have been broken off and that the Birdwood Committee, which was to enquire into the questions of the Gurdwaras and the "Kirpan," will not meet at all. That the Birdwood Committee was destined to expire immediately after its birth did not require a prophet to foretell. The Punjab Government, its parents, did not really give it a chance to live. If they were genuinely anxious that the Committee should live and fulfil its functions they would have lost no time in arranging the essential preliminaries for its proper functioning. These preliminaries were, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the release of all the Akali prisoners and the removal of the ban on the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal. But, instead of taking these essential steps, the Punjab Government wanted to exploit the occasion for a quite extraneous and, therefore, illegitimate purpose, namely, the cessation of the Sikh agitation regarding the Nabha abdication. The Government wanted the Gurdwara Committee to give an undertaking that if the Gurdwara and "Kirpan" questions were settled to its satisfaction, it would put a stop to the Nabha agitation. This undertaking the Committee rightly refused to give, because the present enquiry had nothing to do with the question of the abdication of the Maharaja. Having been foiled in their devious tactics and being unwilling to make any genuine concession to Sikh sentiment, such as the release of the Akali prisoners, and the removal of the ban on the Gurdwara Committee and the Akali Dal the Government now find that the occupation of the Birdwood Committee is gone. No self-respecting Sikh leader worth the name has been found willing to co operate with the Committee, so long as all the prominent members of the Gurdwara Committee are in jail. The Punjab bureaucracy would appear to have thought that by proclaiming the Committee to be an unlawful body and by clapping all the prominent Akali leaders in jail, they had broken the back of the Gurdwara movement. But they now find themselves to be sadly mistaken. The imprisoned Akali leaders are seen to be even more difficult to crush than they were when free. The Government have been obliged to negotiate with the very committee which they had declared to be unlawful. It is a pity that the official world in the Punjab is still incapable of learning a lesson of the past three years of the Gurdwara struggle. It is unfortunate that the rupture of negotiations between the Government and the Sikhs should synchronise with the accession of Sir Malcolm Hailey to the governorship of the province. Are we to believe that the personal influence of Sir Malcolm Hailey counts for nothing in the eyes of those who have been conducting the negotiations? If it did count for anything, how could the negotiations be broken off before he had any time to direct his attention to the subject? One suspects that there is an official clique in the Punjab which is determined to frustrate all attempts at righting the wrongs done to the Sikhs and effecting a genuine reconciliation with them. If the new Governor of the Punjab is really in earnest about an amicable settlement of the Sikh problem he would do well to keep a careful eye on his colleagues in the province.

INDIA AND FIJI.

What is standing in the way of the publication of the report of the deputation which the Government of India sent to Fiji over two years ago? It is unfortunate that no member of the Central Legislature has deemed it necessary as yet to interpellate the Government on the subject. If it is true, as Pandit Chaturvedi suggests in his letter published elsewhere, that the publication of the report has been delayed because of the opposition of the Colonial Office, one can only wonder at Sir N. Sarma still continuing in office by pocketing the affront implied in such meek submission to Colonial Office dictation. But, perhaps, we should not wonder at anything that this gentleman does. He has long ceased to represent his countrymen and to be responsible to them. But it is perfectly scandalous that after spending a lot of the tax payers' money over the deputation the Government of India should shelve its report at the dictation of the Colonial Office. Because the report is calculated to expose the wrong-doings of the White planters towards the Indian population of the Colony, are we to believe that the Government of India are prepared to suppress the report? No Government with a particle of responsibility to the people would have behaved for a moment in the manner in which the Government of India are behaving in this matter. The objection, if any, to the publication of the report, must have been taken by the Duke of Devonshire, who was quite capable of sacrificing Indian interests without the least compunction. But, since he has gone and a Labour Minister has stepped into his place, is it not the duty of the Government of India to ascertain from Lord Olivier whether the Colonial Office objection still stands? The meek surrender of the Government of India to Colonial Office dictation on every possible occasion, on the ground of their "subordinate" capacity, has been overdone. It is time that they asserted their self-respect.

Notes of the Day.

Woman Suffrage.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons has agreed by a majority of 38 to 11 that women should be enfranchised at 21. The Representation of the People Act of 1918 granted parliamentary suffrage to all women over 30 years of age whether single, married or widows and in December, 1919, they were declared eligible for any office. The object of the high age-limit for women was to produce a constituency in which male voters were in a substantial majority. Since 1918 several elections have taken place and the enfranchised woman has not only not proved to be a danger, but has shown herself to be an asset of immeasurable value to the country. The disability against women below thirty is, therefore, more anomalous than before and it is gratifying that the Labour Government have decided to remove it.

Broadcasting.

The rapid spread of "Wireless" over England is one of the first things which arrest the attention of a visitor to that country. The outward and visible signs are Aerials—or tall masts—in gardens and on roofs. The inward signs are "receiving sets" in private houses, hotels, and public buildings. It is estimated that within the first year of its general introduction into England, five hundred thousand receiving sets have been installed in people's houses. So that about two million folks can dine to the sound of first-rate orchestral music, sip their coffee while listening to a singer or reciter, or hear a play or a sermon; then dance to perfectly played dance-music. The programme is announced every day in the newspapers, and so the exact time when each item will be given is known and everyone may hear or not as he or she pleases. The principal items of the news of the day are given, and even calls for missing people or for a person (who may be listening-in) to go to the death-bed of a relation are sometimes made. It can thus be seen what a great educative and social force Broadcasting is becoming. It is estimated that over a million people can be instructed at the same time by the same voice! All this from the social point of view.

Commercial Possibilities.

From the commercial point of view the "British Broadcasting Company" was formed by the union of several companies and licensed by the Government. Its revenue is derived from (1) a proportion of the fees for licences issued through the Post Office to those who wish to instal a wireless receiver, and (2) a royalty on each receiving apparatus which is manufactured by the trade. The Government prohibits the broadcasting of advertising matter, and of political speeches or propaganda; and in order to safeguard the interests of the daily press, the broadcasting of news items is restricted to a news bulletin authorised by the four big news agencies of the country. This is very much better than in America where anybody may set up a broadcast transmitting set and advertise his wares and interfere with the pleasure of other people by "jamming" what they wish to hear. The resulting confusion can be left to the imagination. Each set which as manufactured by the trade is subjected to an official test for re-radiation (which interferes with other receivers nearby), but those made at home cannot be so tested and therefore local clubs are being formed to instruct and control users of home-made apparatus. This brief sketch gives an idea of the layman's view of broadcasting. It is probable that India will soon take up this pastime with the same enthusiasm as England. Already Bombay and Calcutta have their Radio Clubs.

Non-Brahmins and Congress.

A Lingayat writes:—

"Sir,—It is a matter for sincere gratification that the leading non-Brahmins of the Karnatak should have resolved, in a conference convened at Belgaum, to join hands with the Congress Party, hereafter, from which they kept themselves aloof so far, under one pretext or the other. But for the naive policy of 'divide and rule' of the bureaucracy, the petty differences between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins would have been settled long ago. But the bureaucracy would not like to have it in its own interest if not in the interests of those parties. Be that as it may. It is not the object of this brief letter to enter into this controversy at this stage when the parties concerned have, it seems, voluntarily come forward and agreed to sink all their petty differences and join hands with the Congress Party, fortunately the only party in the Karnatak. Credit is due to Mr. Lathe and some Lingayet leaders for bringing about this happy consummation. The policy of 'forgive and forget' has at last appealed to the warring communities of Karnatak. It is a happy sign of the times that the Karnatak which was given up as hopeless by the Mahatma as the hot-bed of the communal differences and hence a permanent clog to the wheel of the national progress, should have awakened, though late, and set to work in all seriousness to purge herself of all sorts of impurities from which she suffered so far. The minds of the people do change with the times. And this is best illustrated in the attitude the leading non-Brahmins of the Karnatak have taken towards the national emancipation movement. A word to our Brahmin brethren, who are stronger educationally if not numerically than any other community in the Karnatak, will not be out of place here. The moral responsibility of educating their backward brethren lies more upon their shoulders than upon the shoulders of the bureaucracy. They must learn to yield to their less fortunate brethren. They must try to improve their lot. Now that the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy is ended, this year's Congress in the Karnatak, it is hoped, will be an unprecedented success. Three cheers for the Brahmin-non-Brahmin unity!!"

The Minister and the Gardener.

In going through the report, kindly forwarded to us by the honorary secretaries, of the proceedings of the sixth session of the National Federation of India held at Poona in December last, we have come across an exceedingly interesting story related by Mr. Srinivas Sastri, which appears to us to be worthy of repetition inasmuch as it illustrates in a graphic manner the position of the Indian Minister in the Reforms scheme which is under "trial" at present.

OUR STRUGGLE IN KENYA.

BY BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

The public already knows something about the non-payment of Poll Tax movement started by our countrymen in Kenya as a protest against the unjust White Paper. Our people in East Africa are fighting very bravely against heavy odds. But they suffer for want of workers. Such a movement of direct action requires efficient leadership which is almost wanting in Kenya. With the single exception of Mr. M. A. Desai, who is undoubtedly the father of the whole agitation in Kenya, there is not a single whole time worker for our cause in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. In this connection the following extracts from a letter sent by a responsible Indian gentleman in Kenya will be read with some interest as they threw some light on the points of our weakness in Kenya. My correspondent writes:—"It is regrettable that even the responsible leaders in India have not been able to grasp the importance of the Kenya struggle and it is surprising that they cannot even spare some workers by way of sympathy and help. We are almost convinced that India is not alive on this question and in your own words treats the subject with criminal negligence. So we have to carry on with whatever type of workers we have got who in any case are not more than one or two. The poll tax campaign is going on satisfactorily, but lately there has been an element of violence and hatred against which Mr. Patel, Mr. Pandya and Mr. D. B. Desai, etc., protested and consequently had to retire from the Committee of the Indian Association. There were some people of the opinion that those whose poll tax was paid whether they were innocent or guilty must be fined to the extent of shillings 500 or three months' boycott. This resolution was passed by a majority in a meeting in Mombasa and subsequently the Congress Executive in Nairobi also supported it. The resolution has been an impracticable one and it is leading to undesirable results. . . . As regards Dr Sapru's Committee working in London I expect no satisfactory results from their efforts. The only practicable thing to which our countrymen at home should give attention is to send some workers to help the struggle."

I interviewed Mahatmaji about this Social Boycott and Fine resolution in Kenya. He said:—"I am against this sort of resolution. It will ultimately lead to a division in our camp."

The resolution, though it is impracticable and consequently undesirable, shows the strength and determination of our people in Kenya. But it will be much better to get this resolution rescinded as it involves some risks which we ought to avoid.

As regards the paucity of workers we should draw the attention of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the Imperial Citizenship Association to this point. It will be a pity indeed if our countrymen in Kenya have to lay down their arms on account of want of workers.

Mr. Sastri purposely refrained from disclosing the name of either the province or the Minister in question. Mr. Sastri said:—

"In a certain province there was a European gardener whom, it would appear, the Secretary of State had appointed. He was an old man and he was willing to retire on a gratuity and at the time when the craze for retrenchment was at its height, the Minister took his courage in both his hands, negotiated with this European gardener and nearly persuaded him to accept a gratuity and go home. But the Secretary of State, when he heard of this, sent down to the effect that as he had appointed the man the Minister could not dispense with his services in that way, and much to the surprise of the employee himself he was reinstated in his position."

Mr. Sastri narrated this story to illustrate "the extent to which the humiliation of Minister could be carried." Nothing has occurred since the incident related by Mr. Sastri or even since the session of the Liberal Federation to improve the position of the Ministers. According to the Lee Commission which introduces a diarchy within the diarchy the members of the Imperial Services working in the Transferred Departments will continue to flout the Ministers as they have been doing so far. Yet the eagerness of the members of the Liberal Party to accept the posts of Ministers and cooperate with Government under such humiliating conditions shows no signs of abatement. Mr. Sastri might put himself the question, which is a more humiliating spectacle—that of a Minister being dictated to by the Secretary of State even in such paltry matter as the discharge of a European gardener, or that of Liberals in spite of their definite knowledge of the humiliations awaiting them, agreeing to become Ministers? If Mr. Sastri had reflected a little more deeply on the subject he would have realised that the Ministers get what they deserve.

"Stupid or Lazy."

Sir Goculdas Parekh writes from Matheran under date June 3:—

Dear Sir,—The accompanying communication will speak for itself.

It is not conceivable that the staff at the Telegraph Office at the headquarters of the Supreme Government is so stupid or lazy as not to know or not to be able to find out the address of a prominent man like the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth. I believe the non-delivery of the telegram to the addressee is due to the inauguration of a new policy of increasing the revenue of the Telegraph Department by insisting that the public should pay the unnecessary charge of wiring the addresses of well-known or prominent men which it ought to know or can easily find out."

The communication accompanying Sir Goculdas' letter is a memo, dated June 2, from the Officer-in-charge, Telegraph Office, Matheran, intimating that his telegram handed in on May 28 addressed to Hon. Samarth, Simla, cannot be delivered owing to "No Address."

THAT FAMOUS LETTER!

PEEL RAISES THE DUST.

OLIVIER'S CUTTING RETORT.

SWARAJISTS NOT POLITICAL LEPERS.

DISTRICT OFFICERS' ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Peel drew attention to Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurti, particularly the opinion expressed therein with regard to the communal system. He said that he did not know why Lord Olivier selected as recipient of an important missive Mr. Satyamurti who was a well-known Non-co-operator and a strong supporter of the Swarajist movement. The fact that the letter was published without authorisation was unfortunate because the publication of a private letter gave the people an impression that they were really getting at the writer's inner mind. Lord Peel remarked on Lord Olivier's simplicity if he supposed that Mr. Satyamurti would keep a secret information which, if published, must give him natural precedence among his political fellows and asked what must be the position of the Viceroy and his Government in the face of communications of this kind? Important and intimate communications were constantly passing between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. It was very important to good Government in India that there should be absolute confidence between the two.

VICEROY'S POSITION.

What must be the position of the Viceroy when he did not know what other important communications were passing through politicians selected at will from prominent Swarajists and Non-co-operators? His nervousness was bound to be increased because even if these communications were on the same subjects as between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, there would be different phrases differently expressing the same policy and these variations would be carefully compared, collated and contrasted by some of the most ingenious minds in the world and the danger was that different inferences would be drawn by these gentlemen with regard to the policies of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Lord Peel pointed out that Lord Olivier himself had very severely commented upon the looseness of Mr. Lloyd George's "steel frame" speech which led to a flood of speculation whether Britain was going back on the reforms. Lord Peel emphasised the rapidity with which the seeds of suspicion grew in the soil of Indian politics. He said that it was a marked characteristic of the present Government that it seemed singularly averse to making first statements on important subjects in Parliament.

MEANING OF THE LETTER.

Lord Peel asked the exact interpretation of the letter. The latter part was important. It seemed capable of more than one interpretation. It might suggest that Lord Olivier thought that communal representation was incompatible with democratic Government or might mean he thought that it was an obstacle to Self-government and therefore it should be removed. Lord Olivier might say that this was a mere speculation, not a declaration of policy. But mere speculations of the Secretary of State reverberated throughout India. Lord Olivier's statement might arouse suspicion that the Committee on the working of the Act of 1919 would consider the question of communal interests. There was real gravity in spreading throughout India a statement of that kind. Plainly, Mussalmans felt very strongly in that matter. Lord Peel asked Lord Olivier to state definitely that whatever might have been his abstract views with regard to the relation of the communal system to democratic Government, he had not the slightest intention of disturbing in any way the settlement reached.

OLIVIER'S REPLY.

Lord Olivier said that Mr. Satyamurti (Swarajist) had an interview with Mr. Montagu when the latter was in office. Lord Olivier imagined that he was a person of some consideration. Mr. Ben Spoor made his acquaintance in India and when the Labour Party came into office in January, Mr. Satyamurti sent a friendly letter to Mr. Spoor expressing certain views. Mr. Spoor wrote to Mr. Satyamurti suggesting that he should write to Lord Olivier. Mr. Satyamurti did so. Lord Olivier's reply was not marked "private", but it was written with no idea of publication. It was a civil and frank answer to Mr. Satyamurti's letter.

It echoed the statement he made in the Lords on the authority and with the assent of Government. It was no new pronouncement. The statement with regard to the communal system was not tantamount to saying that he would force the Viceroy, the Lords and the Commons to upset the constitution in India. It was an expression of opinion.

NOT POLITICAL OGRES.

Lord Olivier suggested that some journalists might not be familiar with the significance of the Greek word, 'antagonistic. He described the communal organisation politics in India like the crazy quilt liable to produce nightmare in those who had to administer the constitution under it. He proceeded to cite passages from Mr. Satyamurti's letter stating that they were not political ogres. They were only awaiting a gesture from Lord Olivier urging a round table conference "and you will find our leaders reasonable and practical", said Mr. Satyamurti "willing to recognise real Imperial obligations." Mr. Satyamurti added that diarchy worked havoc in Madras which promised to become the Ulster of India. Lord Olivier then cited passages from his February speech in which he said he anticipated his reply to Mr. Satyamurti.

NEED FOR CLOSER RELATIONS.

As regards Mr. Satyamurti's observations on the working of diarchy in Madras, Lord Olivier said he gathered from the debates in the Council that that already was the Swarajists' platform. He noticed a movement to protest that the interests of the minorities were not being properly considered and that the communal system, in giving enormous preponderance to non-Brahmin votes, was in the opinion of the Swarajists being misused. Dealing with the criticisms of English newspapers in India asking for an official pronouncement, Lord Olivier stated "My official pronouncement would be that His Majesty's Government consider that improved contact and understanding between the Government and Swaraj and other advanced parties in India is not only desirable but that the Viceroy is considering with His Majesty's Government the best means by which that contact can be established and is taking means towards that end. Also I am of opinion that communal representative institutions are antagonistic to the progress of sound democracy."

Further, replying to criticisms that he had been entrapped into a statement regarding communal representation, Lord Olivier said, although he expressed that view to Mr. Satyamurthi, none of the many Indians who had spoken with him had even raised or mentioned the question of communal representation except Mr. Sastri who criticised in respect of its operaion in Madras. Moreover there was no shadow of indication on the part of these deeply plotting Swarajists in England, India or elsewhere so far that they wanted to stampede the Labour Government or entrap them into any kind of promise that they were going to abolish communal representation and his Majesty's Government hitherto had not taken into consideration for a moment the question of any modification of communal representation.—

NOT TO BE TREATED AS POLITICAL LEPERS.

Lord Olivier proceeded to say that nobody had any ground for describing Mr. Satyamurti as an ant-British politician. He declared: "The whole of this press stunt, inspired by suppressed (sentenece here mutilated) of complex of suspicion firstly of the Labour Government, secondly of the Swarajists." He declared the Swarajists had a constitutional position and constitutional rights to be recognised as enjoying the privileges of confidence and credit attaching to their constitutional position. "You have no business to say that anyone should have more prejudice against the Swarajist than against the Moderate, Independent or Liberal. I repudiate entirely the theory that because the Swarajists are giving the Indian Government certain amount of trouble, because they are pursuing a perfectly constitutional aim in what we consider to be a factious and mistaken manner, they are to be regarded as a kind of political lepers and antagonistic enemies of Great Britain and that we are to be asked: "Why do you write civilly to these people."

DISTRICT OFFICERS' TRUCULENCE.

Lord Olivier regretted reports from the districts and otherwise revealed a tendency on the part of officers of Government rather to hold themselves justified in regarding the Swarajists as treasonable persons. He concluded by saying that the policy of His Majesty's Government had not been altered, modified or departed from. He was grateful to Lord Peel for giving him an opportunity of expressing himself on the subject and making a protest.

CURZON IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Marquess Curzon said he did not think Lord Olivier's speech was one of which Lord Olivier would be proud when he read it the next day. He pointed out that this was not a case of ordinary exchange of civil letters, but a correspondence between an Indian politician of advanced views and the Secretary of State. He advised Lord Olivier, if he desired to make philosophic statements about India, to make them in the silence of his own chamber, and not in letters which were published all over the world.

The motion was withdrawn.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA DINNER.

INDIA'S PRESENT NEEDS.

HOMILY TO INDIANS.

Copy Right.

LONDON, June 4.

At the seventeenth Calcutta Dinner 314 covers were laid. Sir Alfred Pickford presiding said whatever might be thought at moments of depression he could not believe the labours of generations of Britishers were to be destroyed giving place to anarchy, murder and revolution. He was confident that sanity of India as a whole would bring its shrewdness to bear by rejecting the doctrines of a small section of extremists. The men in India supporting their interests such as Sir Campbell Rhodes Sir Wason Smyth and others at present held that trouble could give way to staunchness and organised effort carried on in cooperation with all well disposed Indians. The former apathy of the British community was giving way to a definite political sense.

IDEALISM RUN WILD.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, the guest of the evening expressed his firm belief in the sanity of the Indian people whereto Sir A Pickford referred. He declined to follow the cynical despair of the author of "The Lost Dominion" and agreed with Lord Ronaldshay as regards the need to understand the awakened national consciousness of India and appealed to the heads of commercial houses here to encourage representatives in India to follow the example of non-official Englishmen in the Legislative Assemebly in playing an active part in all being done towards reshaping Indians destiny. There was a corresponding call on the leaders of Indian thought to understand that idealism would not appeal to the British people if considerations of security from external agression and maintenance of interal order and prosperity of the toiling masses were seriously affected, especially idealism run wild of which they were not without example in India to-day. Having had an almost unique experience of seeing the inside of the Soviet Russia he wished to press home their remark that disintegration could come very rapidly when such ideals got free play. India needed sobriety in thought and deed and patience ein carrying out difficult constitutional changes.

Referring to the Lee Report he was convinced masses still wanted and would still for many years the presence of the right type of British officer. He firmly believed that with goodwill, patience and mutual understanding all would come right and there would be for India still a greater future within the British Commonwealth.

Lord Ronaldshay was enthusiastically cheered on rising to propose the health of Sir A. Pickford.

A telegram was despatched to the King in reply to which His Majesty acknowledged birthday congratulations with pleasure and wished Calcutta's assembled an enjoyable evening and assured them of happy recollections he has always preserved of visits to Calcutta.

HOUSING POLICY.

MR. WHEATLEY'S SCHEME.

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Commons the details of Government's housing policy were outlined by Mr. Wheatley, while moving the financial resolution on which housing will be founded. He stated that the programme aimed at producing two and a half million houses within a period of fifteen years beginning with ninety thousand in 1925 rising to 225 thousand in 1934. He declared that the agreement reached with the building industry stipulated for the production of at least two-thirds of the foregoing figures. The brick combine had agreed to fix the prices prevailing in January, 1924, and legislative steps would be taken to prevent profiteering. A subsidy would be paid amounting to nine (?) sterling annually for a period of forty years. The subsidy would be reviewed every few years in the light of the prevailing circumstances.—Reuter.

SEIPEL'S CONDITION.

DOCTORS HOPEFUL OF RECOVERY.

LONDON, June 4.

Vienna.—Doctors now cautiously express their hopes of Dr. Seipel's recovery.

At a special sitting, the National Assembly passed a resolution expressing its horror of the crime.—Reuter.

RECRUITING IN PUNJAB.

SIR MICHAEL'S RESPONSIBILITY.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

LONDON, June 4.

Mr. Charles said Sir S. Nair had attacked not the administration but the man and pointed out that Sir M. O'Dwyer had disapproved of the coercive methods in recruiting and had asked that instances should be brought to his notice. He had forbidden the use of Police in recruiting. To say that the libel was fair comment was prostitution of words. He pointed out that Martial Law was imposed by the Government of India, of which Sir S. Nair was then a member, against the wishes of Sir M. O'Dwyer who was refused any control while Martial Law was operating. Sir M. O'Dwyer was powerless to prevent what occurred while Martial Law was operating and had no responsibility for anything happening under Martial Law.

Mr. Justice McCardie in summing up said that the case raised serious issues touching not only India but other Dominions and Britain. The case raised more vital questions than any case with which he was concerned for many years, as it touched the Imperial and Indian policy regarding Martial Law, repression of rebellion and inflictic not punishment.—Reuter

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

MARX CABINET TO REMAIN.

LONDON, June 4.

Berlin.—Herr Marx has again been appointed Chancellor and the Ministers of the resigning Cabinet have been confirmed in their posts.—Reuter.

GERMAN POLITICS.

FAILURE OF MARX'S EFFORTS.

LONDON, June 4.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx's efforts to reach an agreement with the Nationalists to from a big coalition have failed owing to the latter demanding the resignation of Dr. Stresemann and refusing to guarantee the continuity of foreign policy.—Reuter.

MR HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

TO APPEAR IN "THE CHRONICLE."

We propose publishing shortly the first instalment of a series of personal reminiscences which Mr. B. G. Horniman is writing for the "Bombay Chronicle."

See that you do not miss it.

MILLERAND'S DECISION.

STANDS ON PRESIDENT'S RIGHT.

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—The "Matin" says, M. Millerand does not dream of resigning. If politicians whom the country has called to office will decline it, M. Millerand will call some one else to form the Ministry. If this Ministry will be overthrown it will only be after a historic debate on the President's right to appoint the Cabinet. After that M. Millerand will take decisions.—Reuter.

EMPIRE MINING FEDERATION.

CONGRESS AT WEMBLEY

LONDON, June 3.

The Empire Mining Federation is opening the Metallurgical Congress at Wembley with the object of discussing scientific, technical and economic problems connected with the development of the mineral resources of the Empire and forming the Empire Council of Mining and Metallurgical institutions.

Lord Long referring to oil said there was very great potential source of oil in the Empire.

The Congress has telegraphed congratulating the King on his birthday and thanking the Prince of Wales for his support as Honorary President of the Exhibition.—Reuter.

Kagoshima.—The American world-flier Lieutenant Simth's aeroplane engine was repaired prior to his departure to Shanghai.—Reuter.

"WRECK THE BILL"

PT. MALAVIYA'S THREAT.

INDIAN VS. ALIEN CAPITAL.

BATTLE ROYAL IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The hopes of the Government particularly of Sir C. Setalvad in getting the Steel Protection Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly by this evening did not at all fructify as opposition to the measure by a section favouring nationalisation of industry hardened to a certain extent when Mr. V. J. Patel initiated an interminable discussion on the amendment that a grant of bounties on steel rails and rishplates be conditional on the Company satisfying that two-thirds of its capital is Indian. Before this amendment was moved Sir Chimanlal had invited trouble by declaring it out of order and as being foreign to the scope of the Bill. Mr. Patel's point was that without such a safeguard the Steel Protection Bill would only help the foreign capital and would for all practical purposes defeat its avowed objects.

Pandit Malaviya who had all along been of Mr. Patel's view and who had himself been the informant as regards a particular foreign concern attempting to plant itself in India and get the benefit of a protection wall would not allow the President's ruling against Mr. Patel to be called final. He, therefore, struggled hard to convince Sir Chimanlal that his ruling was arbitrary and an opportunity must be given to the members to show that he had been wrong. But the President did not show any disposition to favourably consider the Pandit's well meant suggestion and uprose Mr. Jinnah tried to save Sir Chimanlal out of what was generally believed to be an awkward hole for him. Sir Chimanlal patiently heard the Bombay member and eventually corrected himself to the intense relief of all by allowing discussion. Pandit Malaviya remarked and very pertinently that unless the amendment of Mr. Patel was accepted by Government he would be forced to even wreck the Bill. Coming as this threat did from the author of the wrecking the Finance Bill in Delhi last winter Pandit Malaviya's speech was of grave import and created a deep impression especially on the non-official side of the House which frequently applauded him. Pandit Malaviya quoted the Overseas Trade Insurance act passed in the House of Commons in support of the amendment and demanded from Government support to a similar objective aimed at by Mr. Patel through his amendment without which the Bill would defeat its own purpose.

Sir Charles Innes attempted hard to convince the Assembly of sincerity of Government intention to separately deal with the question of securing a substantial Indian capital as well as getting state assistance but the Nationalists did not believe in these promises and assurances. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer came to the rescue of Government with a speech exaggerating the difficulties of fixing the Indian share of capital when even the Fiscal Commission had not stipulated any proportion. The able advocate that he is Sir Sivaswami in an admirable speech supported the Government point of view but the Indian in him came out at the end when he remarked that if Government would not give the assurance needed for legislation regarding the Indian capital he would throw his weight with the alternative proposition of Mr. Patel that no firm starting manufacture of steel in India after the passing of this Act be given bounties except to the extent and in the manner to be determined by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly in that behalf but there was Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar who threatened the Assembly with a motion that three-fourths of the directors and proprietors of concerns receiving bounties should be India besides the chief controlling and managing authorities being Indians.

being Indians, he, however, waited to see Mr. Patel's success over his amendment before darting out with his own proposition.

Mr. Bell who had been Secretary to the Fiscal Commission opposed the amendment of Mr. Patel because there were difficulties to be surmounted and moreover according to him if it was accepted the scope of the measure would be greatly altered necessitating a recasting of it. "But what are the talented members of the Government benches for" asked Mr. M. K. Achar a amidst roars of laughter. "If they are not to face the difficulties and find a solution." He knew these difficultis would be always trotted forth whenever the question of Indian was mooted. Even Mr. D.P. Sinha a confirmed free-trader had to accept the amendment because thereby he thought they could one of the most objectionable features thereof.

(Message incomplete.)

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled at eleven this morning to dispose of the remaining amendments to the Tariff Bill.

Quite a large number of questions had been tabled regarding the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Sir Alexander Muddiman referred Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. D. P. Sinha, who asked questions about it, to the communique issued by Government on the subject. He said questions as to whether witnesses be called for oral examination and as to whether enquiry be held in public were matters to be determined by the Committee itself. He was not prepared yet to announce the personnel.

Replying to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar the Home Member said he could not promise that the memorandum prepared on the report of a preliminary committee presided over by him would be published. He thought there would be no objection to supplying it to the members of the Legislature but he wanted time to give final reply.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Replying to Mr. Dunichand, who drew attention to the criticism of the jail administration made by Mr. Gandhi, Sir Alexander Muddiman said the jail administration was a provincial subject and Government did not propose to institute an enquiry into actions taken by Local Governments on the jail committee recommendations. The Home Member further promised to communicate the question to Bombay Government and said that he would take time to get information from local Governments regarding effect given to Jail Committee recommendations.

Sir B.N. Mitra had to answer a series of supplementary questions regarding the dismissal of Mr. Subba Rao of the Postal Department (Madras). He said subscribing to a Non-co-operation newspaper, wearing of Khaddar and association with Non-co-operators were not in themselves offences. He referred members to the rule under which Mr. Subba Rao had been dismissed. Government had put their own interpretation on it while the members were entitled to put theirs. He was not aware of another similar case of dismissal in that Department.

Answering a question Sir Alexander Muddiman announced that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had sent in a resolution about the Lee Commission and Government was giving the Assembly Saturday to discuss it.

Mr. Patel asked the Home Member to give his promised statement about matters requiring an urgent decision by the Secretary of State.

The Home Member said the resolution of Sir Sivaswamy related to procedure and in fact wanted Government not to take action till the Assembly had discussed the report in September. He did not want to anticipate his reply on Saturday.

Mr. Patel repeatedly urged the Home Member to give the Assembly information about urgent points, so that the members might come prepared about them.

The Home Member was further pressed by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar to adhere his undertaking to the House to supply them with the information on urgent points.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had just received information and had not had time even to read it. He promised to inform the House to-morrow.

STEEL PROTECTION.

Discussion was then resumed on amendments to Steel Protection Bill. After a few amendments had been ruled out of order Mr. Patel's amendment for safe-guarding labour next came up for consideration. Mr. Patel submitted that protection of capital and labour must go together and that the Tariff Act of Australia contained provision about labour.

Sir Charles Innes informed the Home Member that the Government consideration of Legislation about labour unions and labour disputes was already in an advanced stage but he could not state the specific data by which Government would be ready with a bill.

Mr. Joshi wanted to support Mr. Patel but the President ruled that none except a member proposing the amendment would be permitted to state his views.

The President ruled Mr. Patel's motion out of order being outside then scope of the Bill.

Mr. Patel was next called upon to explain his next amendment for giving the benefit of protection only to those concerns with at least two-thirds of capital invested in India. Mr. Patel emphatically declared that the object of the Bill without limitation as proposed by him, would be more to benefit foreign capital than Indian. He regretted that an important consideration put by the Fiscal Commission for preventing the foreign capital from reaping the fruit of protection had been ignored by the Tariff Board.

Pandit Malaviya rose to support Mr.

(Continued on next page).

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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WOMEN ENFRANCHISEMENT.

VOTING POWER AT TWENTY-ONE.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

LONDON, June 3.

After a lively discussion in the Standing Committee of the Commons it was decided by 38 votes to 11 that women should be enfranchised at the age of twenty-one. The Committee is discussing Representation of the People Amendment Bill promoted by the Labour Member, Mr. William Adamson.

Mr. Arthur Henderson told the Committee that the Government wanted to give vote at twenty-one. He undertook to have the Bill carefully examined with a view to remedying any defects.—Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

PEEL'S QUESTION IN LORDS.

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Lords to-day Viscount Peel asked whether the Indian Assembly would be afforded an opportunity to discuss the Lee recommendations during the present session. Lord Olivier read an announcement made in both Houses of Legislature on May 23th and added that he would strongly press upon the Viceroy the urgency of dealing with the matter as quickly as possible in view of considerations to which the Viceroy had himself called attention and he had no doubt that Lord Reading would do all that was possible to secure an earliest expression of views of the Assembly.—Reuter.

PROTEST OF C. P. MEDICAL ASSN

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 3.

The C. P. Medical Association has recorded protest against the recommendations of the Lee Commission generally, particularly those relating to Medical Services. The Association condemns further recruitment in England and suggests expansion of medical institutions in India.

LONDON POWER HOUSE MEN TO STRIKE.

LONDON, June 4.

Some apprehension is felt with regard to the instruction issued by an unofficial strike committee calling on the men employed in the Power Department and the shopmen of the London Underground Railways and also the shopmen of the Great Western Railway to strike at midnight to-night. The threat is an outcome of an agitation to speed up the consideration of the claims regarding wages and working conditions. Fear is expressed that the Power House will be undermanned despite the fact that the strike has been repudiated by the Railwaymen's Union.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

SUCCESSFUL TEST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 4

A Wireless Telephony was successfully tested between England and Australia by the Marconi stations. Marconi interviewed said that he had used the new system, but without the "Beam" and predicted that distance would be no obstable with the new system which comprises something more than the beam.—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

HORSEGUARDS' PARADE.

LONDON, June 3.

There was a record crowd of spectators at the ceremony of the trooping of colour on horseguards parade in honour of the King's birthday. Many people from the Dominions and Americans were present. In bright sunshine the King in mounted guards' uniform was followed by the Prince of Wales in the uniform of a colonel of the Welsh Guards, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Viscount Lascelles, while the Queen and the Duchess of York watched the ceremony from the balcony. The birthday was celebrated in naval and military stations throughout the Empire with parades and the firing of salutes.—Reuter.

Simla, June 3.—The birthday parade was held here this morning with due ceremony. The Viceroy, the Countess of Reading, Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, the Commander-in-Chief and other civil and military officers and members of the Legislature attended.—A. P.

His Majesty The King Emperor's birthday was celebrated in Madras on Tuesday. In the morning there was ceremonial parade on the Island ground of the Second Brigade R.F.A. Green Howards, with band and colour took part in parade which was under command of Lt.-Col. H. W. Mecall commanding Madras station. The Madras city police also held a general parade.

H. M. th King-Emperor's birthday was observed at Allahabad with due eclat There was a grand military parade.—A. P.

"WRECK THE BILL"

(Continued from previous page)

Patel but the President said he had ruled that no one except the mover of an amendment should submit his explanation.

Pandit Malaviya wanted to submit certain points asking the President to reconsider his ruling.

The President: Order, Order.

Pandit Malaviya: "Before you shut me out arbitrarily I want to submit the reasons why you should reconsider your ruling."

There were some shouts of "hear, hear," and some excitement prevailed.

Mr. Jinnah intervening explained that Pandit Malaviya wanted that the matter raised by Mr. Patel was of such vital importance that president might be pleased to show latitude and let others members address the House.

The President: "He did not put it that way."

NO BENEFITS TO ALIENS.

Pandit Malaviya was called upon to speak. Pandit Malaviya said Mr. Patel's motion was quite in order and that a large number of members of the Assembly thought that if they could not insert a provision like the one proposed by Mr. Patel they would rather wreck the bill (Hear, Hear). He pointed out that the Overseas Trade Insurance Act passed by the House of Commons in 1920 contained provision that the benefits of the act were not to be given to aliens but only to companies possessing British capital and Britain directors. The insertion of a similar provision in the Tariff Bill could not be out of order.

Dr. Gour supported Pandit Malaviya

Sir Charles Innes drew attention to the standing order preventing the insertion of amendments foreign to the scope of the bill. This provision he said, was intended to prevent a popular house like the Assembly from coming to vital decision without due consideration. Moreover as protection proposed was for three years and as it would take take five years for any steel work to be started. Mr. Patel's amendment would be only a useless gesture. He promised that Government would take up separately the question of securing substantial Indian capital in concerns getting state assistance.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said he agreed that the question of labour was so big that it required separate legislation. But he thought that safeguards about capital was very desirable and quite in order because is proposed to limit the scope of the bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman ventured to suggest that as Mr. Patel's amendment proposed to limit the bill it was in order whatever might be the merits of the proposals.

Mr. Jinnah supported Sir Alexander's view.

The President ruled Mr. Patel's motion in order amidst loud applause.

Mr. Patel moved that bounties on steel rails and fish-plates be granted on Government being satisfied that at least two-thirds of the capital invested in the business concerned was Indian. Mr. Patel said the motion was short and sweet and should be accepted. He said if the majority of the capital was Indian then the shareholders could have a majority of Indian directors if they liked.

Mr. Lohokare supported Mr. Patel in a speech which drew attention to the serious dangers of foreign capitalists exploiting India within Tariff walls.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer expressed fullest sympathy with the motion under discussion but had his doubts whether it was a right way of dealing with the subject. He pointed out that even the minority report of the Fiscal Commission did not fix any proportion about Indian capital and would it be wise without proper consideration to fix arbitrarily that the Indian capital must be at least two-thirds. Why not fifty per cent? Moreover all they could do now was to lay down that a grant of bounties should be given only to firms possessing two-third Indian capital. But they could not prevent any concern establishing itself and getting advantage of tariffs except by confining the bill to Tatas. But dissussion on Monday had shown that the Bill was not meant for Tatas only but was a part of the general policy of Government. He thought that the question deserved separate treatment and if Government gave an assurance that they would undertake legislation about securing a substantial share to the Indian capital he would be satisfied. But if something must be done then he would prefer the alternative proposal of Mr. Patel that the grant of state assistance be regulated by terms to be decided upon by the Assembly by a resolution.

The Assembly rose at this stage for lunch.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. C. Doraswanti Iyengar was the first to speak. He had given notice of an amendment that any bounty that was payable under this Act should be allowed only to those concerns the proprietors and directors of which were Indians to the extent of at least three-fourths of their numbers and the chief controlling and managing authority of which was entirely Indian. He did not move this amendment at this stage as he waited to see the fate of Mr. Patel's amendment. He gave his wholehearted support to Mr. Patel's amendment and said that his own amendment was in effect on the same principle which was embodied in Mr. Patel's. Indeed he had the support of no less a person than Professor K. T. Shah for the terms of his own amendment and that fact he thought ought to silence those oppositionists to the amendment who still thought that there were many difficulties to be faced before Government could agree to a definite proportion of capital being Indian.

Mr. R. D. Bell (Secretary Indian Fiscal Commission) agreed that Indian capital was limited and that India was poor. Assuming that there was enough capital in India where was the confidence that it would be forthcoming. Indeed when Tatas started their concern they had to go out because there was no confidence among Indians in them. That being the case it was rather hard to stipulate that a certain percentage of capital should be Indian. Moreover what was meant by Indian capital whether it meant capital in India or money belonging to Indians only. This had not been made clear. If the amendment was to be passed it would only help Tatas and no other steel industry in India whereas the Bill was one of general applicability. The scope of the Bill would therefore be altered and in fact the necessity of recasting it would arise. Considering these insuperable difficulties he advised the House to reject the amendment.

Mr. M. K. Acharya said that these difficulties were meant to be overcome and some means must be found by the talented members on the treasury benches to solve the difficulties.

Mr. D. P. Sinha said though he was a free trader and generally agreed with the observations of Mr. Bell and the difficulties pointed out by Sir Sivaswami Iyer he supported the amendment (Laughter and applause) because he thought that thereby they could minimise the mischief of the measure. He quoted the opinion of certain witnesses before the Tariff Board and believed that there was a real danger of foreign concern planting themselves. Lest this should happen he thought it necessary to support the amendment.

(Message incomplete.)

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

WHY PANDIT MOTILAL DECLINED TO SIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 3.

An announcement is shortly expected regarding the personnel of the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Meanwhile speculation is rife as to the persons to whom invitations have been extended by the Government. On Saturday I gave your readers an indication of the class of persons whom Dame Rumour would like to appoint and I further stated that Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party and the *de facto* leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly declined the invitation of the Government to serve on the Committee. The Swaraj Party and a few members of the Nationalist Party applauded this action of Pandit Motilal but the reasons which compelled him to reject the offer to the Government were not then known. They are set forth in the letter which he sent yesterday.

PANDIT MOTILAL AND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The reasons are the same which every Indian Nationalist and even a few Liberals have advanced, ever since the communique appointing the Committee was published. Pandit Motilal objects to the limited scope of enquiry, which he believes will yield no satisfactory results. He further asserts that no remedies, such as those of the discovery of the difficulties arising or the defects inherent in the working of the Government of India Act can meet the requirements of the situation. The requirements of the situation are a representative round table conference, as demanded by a large majority in the Assembly, during the winter session in Delhi with unrestricted powers to propose such changes in the Constitution as are required by the present circumstances and the national needs and as would suit the national taste. But the Government of India, in their accustomed manner, promised first a departmental enquiry. When pressure was exerted from outside the announced the Association of non-officials but they did not widen the scope of the enquiry or indicate anything in the nature of a representative conference neither now nor at any rate in the immediate future. Pandit Motilal Nehru, therefore, takes his stand on the national demand as put forward by him in the Assembly and agreed to by a large number of Indians present on the occasion.

CAN'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING.

He now points out that if there is even a hint that the proposed enquiry into the working of the Reforms is merely to collect evidence, which would subsequently be placed before a fully representative conference, then there would be some excuse for him to think of accepting the kind offer of the Government. But so long as this essential condition is wanting and the object of the enquiry is not to touch even the present structure or policy or purpose of the Act, he cannot, as a self-respecting Nationalist allow himself to be hoodwinked or allow the nation to be hoodwinked by accepting the invitation. At the same time he is making every endeavour to see that the Government does not come to regard the Swaraj Party as one which can be caught napping.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

I know he is holding frequent conversations with the members of his Party and discussing the steps to be taken to make it a strong and a self-reliant factor and independent of the support of the Nationalists. But he finds the circumstances of a special session and the recent declarations of Mahatma Gandhi unfavourable for a speedy solution. I am informed that Pandit Motilal will, in a day or two, make a statement in answer to Mahatmaji's latest opinion that those who do not believe in the five boycotts and truthfulness and non-violence should resign from the executive of the Congress organisation.

Upon the view which the country would take on the proposed statement by the leader of the Swarajists *vis-a-vis* the support which would be given to the declaration of the leader of the orthodox Non-co-operators would depend very largely the future relation between the two parties of the Congress. It is hoped that whatever happens the Government would not be allowed to chuckle, as now they are chuckling in Simla over the differences that have manifested themselves between the Pro changers and No-changers. The bureaucracy already believe that non-co-operation is dead and buried and that even the few symptoms of non-co-operation which were exhibited in the Delhi session of the Indian Legislature have disappeared with the decision of the Swarajists to sit on elected committees and with the change that has been wrought in the dress of some belonging to the rank and file of that Party.

A BAN ON DHOTI.

While on the subject of dress of the Swarajists, it will be pertinent to point out a circular which has been issued to the members of the Assembly under the authority of Lord Reading. To-night there is to be a reception at the Viceregal Lodge and convention required invitations to be issued to the members of the Central Legislature but some Indian members, especially of the Swarajist variety still cling to their dhoti even in this cold weather of Simla. Lest the aesthetics of the function at the Viceregal Lodge on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Birthday be marred by the exhibitions of dhoti (which is the national costume) order has been issued that Indian gentlemen who do not appear in civil or military uniform or academical or judicial robes and gowns or court dress will wear Choga Aba or Jabba and Chapkan Chilta Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by their local government but in no case are dhoties to be worn. So everything is allowed except the dhoti, the only dress which Indians generally wear. The circular appears to be a move on the part of the authorities of the function to forcibly *anglicise* the Indians and compel some of the Swarajists to change their dress. But the orthodox Swarajists know their duty and I understand they will not attend this night's function. In any case the subtle move of the Government to metamorphose the Swarajists is indeed admirable and deserves to be taken notice of.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 3.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly, has declined the invitation of Government to serve on the Reforms Enquiry Committee.

In his letter of 2nd June addressed to the Joint Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department), Pandit Motilal Nehru says:—

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 29th May, enclosing a copy of the press 'communique' dated the 23rd May, relating to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the present constitution and inviting me to become a member.

"In reply, I am to say that I have carefully considered the terms of reference to the proposed committee and have come to the conclusion that no enquiry within the limited scope and extent prescribed can yield satisfactory results. It will, no doubt, be possible for the committee to discover "the difficulties arising from, or defects inherent in, the working of the Government of India Act and the Rules thereunder." But it is obvious that no such remedies can meet the requirements of the situation. A reference to the terms of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 18th February, 1924 will show that the action contemplated by that resolution must necessarily go beyond "the structure, policy and purpose of the Act," and that the object in view cannot be served by merely rectifying "any administrative imperfections."

WHAT IS WANTED.

"The proposed enquiry would perhaps be justifiable if its real and avowed purpose were to collect evidence to be subsequently placed before a representative Conference constituted in the manner described in the resolution of the Assembly with unrestricted powers to propose such changes in the constitution as the circumstances required.

"But as I read the Press 'communique', it commits those who agree to serve on the Committee to "the structure, policy and the purpose of the Act" and gives no indication of any intention to hold a subsequent Conference with wider powers or to take any action beyond that necessary to "rectify administrative imperfections" under the Act and the Rules as they stand.

"For these reasons, I regret my inability to serve on a Committee constituted in the manner and for the purpose set out in the Press 'Communique'."

A SPEAKER'S "OFFENCE"

SCENE IN BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SERAJGANJ, June 2.

Exciting scenes marked the last duay's proceeding of the Bengal Provincial Conference. Babu Sirish Chandra Chatterjee had yesterday annoyed the House by calling Mahatma Gandhi merely Gandhiji and to-day repeated his offence during the discussion of an amendment to the Council entry resolution Tis gave rise to unanimous expressions of resentment from all parts of the pandal. One delegate going as far as threatening the speaker with personal violence and another throwing himself at Sirish Babu's feet imploring him to correct his omission After the sitting had been suspended for twenty minutes the President announced that unless Sirish Babu could refer to Mahatma Gandhi as Mahatma he would not be allowed to speak.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BRITISH GUIANA RIOT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The second meeting in the special session of the Council of State was, after a week's interval, held to-day with Hon. Sir Montagu Butler in the chair. Mr. Khagendra Nath Mitter, nominated member was sworn in the place of Khan Bahadur Aminul Islam (Bengal).

Sir Narasimha Sarma had to answer most of the interpellations to day as they referred to the subject of Indians overseas.

Replying to Mr. Raza Ali (on behalf of Mr. Karandikar) the Education Member said that the Colonies Committee had so far devoted themselves to the preliminary investigation on the question of restrictions on immigration into Kenya and would shortly make representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Government of India did not consider it necessary to add to the personnel to the Committee. The scheme of emigration put forward by Sir Joseph Nunan and his colleagues was still under the consideration of the standing committee on emigration but it was not contemplated to consider the whole emigration question or recast the Indian law on the point.

RIOTS IN B. GUIANA.

Replying to Mr. Natesan on recent riots in British Guiana Sir Narasimha Sarma stated that the results of the enquiry instituted by the British Guiana Government had not yet been communicated to Government. It was, therefore, not possible to give an authoritative version of the causes of the riot but from the information so far available it appeared that there was a strike of the wharf labourers in George Town on 31st March and on the following day there was disorder in the city. The city authorities restored order and prohibited assemblies and crowds in order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. The events of first April produced excitement among the Indian labourers on plantations across the river among whom there was evidently some dissatisfaction with regard to wages. There was some trouble on 2nd April but the situation was well in hand. On the 3rd a large crowd, composed mainly of Indians and some Negroes including men, women and children, marched in procession towards George Town. They were stopped at the penitence bridge and asked to disperse. The authorities, however, offered to let a deputation of five Indians and five Negroes to enter the town. The crowd, it was understood, would not disperse. The riot Act was read but evidently without effect and the police were attacked with stones and sticks. It would appear that a crowd had also collected at the rear of the police in the town and finding themselves menaced both in front and behind the police opened fire. Eleven Indians and one Negro were killed and sixteen Indian and five Negroes were wounded. Among the killed were two women and one boy of 15. A commission to enquire into and report on the conditions of employment and rates of wages to stevedores, wharfmen and other labourers engaged in loading and unloading of vessels has also been appointed.

A later telegram states that before the Council of State adjourned the recommendation of the Tariff Board for the removal of the import duty on sulphur was agreed to.

NAGPUR NOTES.

SENSATIONAL DOUBLE MURDER CASE

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 4.

Judgment was delivered on last Saturday by Mr. Amardekar, Additional District Judge, Nagpur, in the sensational double murder case of Bhuteshwar Temple in which one Ramchandra Rangari was accused of murdering Mussamat Gangubai, a beautiful prostitute girl and Keshavrao Hazamaris her paramour. The story in brief is: The accused was insanely jealous of Keshavrao and about a couple of months before her death. Gangu showed more favour to Keshav and forbade accused from visiting her place. On the day of occurrence Gangu and Keshav had been to the lonely temple of Bhuteshwar situated on the outskirts of the city for a pleasure trip. On nearing their destination they found accused there who now proceeded on foot with them towards the temple, the scene of occurrence. Ramchandra finding that it was an unique opportunity to feed fat his ancient revenge attacked Keshavrao and Gangu with a knife and hacked them both to death. There were thirty brutal wounds on the body of Gangubai and five on that of Keshavrao. Accused pleaded not guilty and stated that Gangu stabbed Keshav with a knife then Keshav stabbed Gangu with the same knife. Subsequently when accused asked Keshav why he stabbed Gangu, Keshav struggled with accused and hence his clothes were besmeared with blood. Accused gave no evidence. The jury found accused not guilty. The Judge disagreeing with their opinion found accused guilty of both the murders and sentenced him to death. It is understood the accused has appealed to the High Court.

LATE SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE.

The Bengalee residents of Sangor assembled at a meeting last Wednesday to record their deep sense of grief and irreparable loss at the sad and untimely death of Sir Asutosh Mukherjee and to convey their message of condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

BIRDWOOD COMMITTEE

PROPOSED ENQUIRY ABANDONED.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

(Delayed in transmission.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Punjab Government in announcing that it would be useless for the Birdwood Committee to commence its work at the present juncture state:—

"In arranging for the personnel of the Committee which was to consider the Gurudwara and the Kirpan questions under the presidency of General Sir William Birdwood the Government of the Punjab has entered into conversations with some of the elected Sikh Members of the Legislative Council and has endeavoured to arrange through them for a mutual understanding in order to effect a removal of all outstanding differences and difficulties and so to secure the success of the operations of the Committee. It is regretted that no such understanding has been reached and that it will now be impossible to secure a satisfactory representation on the Committee of all the interests concerned.

"Government has therefore decided with great reluctance that as there appears no prospects of the Committee arriving at a solution which would be generally accepted it would be useless at the present juncture for the Committee to commence work."

ASSAULT ON MR SIDHVA.

SOLDIER ACQUITTED BY COURT MARTIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 4.

With regard to the assault on Mr. Sidhva by a soldier, the accused was tried by a Court Martial. During trial accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. Sidhva was not allowed his counsel to assist the Military prosecutor. Any questions to witnesses by Mr. Sidhva were also disallowed. Three Military Judges conducted the trial and declared that owing to insufficient evidence the accused was found not guilty. He was accordingly released and acquitted after having been kept for 23 days in arrest. Local papers comment adversely and states why it should have been a Military trial when the aggrieved person was a civilian.

INDIA AND FIJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now more than two years when the Indian Government Deputation returned from Fiji. They presented their report to the Government long ago. Why has this report not yet been published? There are a lot of rumours spreading about this report. A number of letters have been received from our unfortunate countrymen in Fiji enquiring about this report. Many of them believe that the report has been suppressed for ever. There is an impression abroad that the Colonial Office has taken objection to certain strong passages in this report which is believed to be unanimous and which, it is said, puts the case of Indians in Fiji quite fairly.

We fail to understand why the Indian Government should be cowed down by the pressure of the Colonial Office, to withhold the report of their own deputation. The other day a cable was received by Mr. Andrews from Fiji informing him about the final decision of the Fiji Government regarding the Poll Tax. At this time the report of the Fiji deputation would have been very useful in judging the position of our people in that Colony. A large amount of our money was spent on this deputation and we have a right to know who is responsible for withholding its report.

The record of Lord Reading's Government, so far as the problems of Indians Overseas are concerned, has been one of weakness and indifference. They need not make it still worse by their meek submission to the pressure from the Colonial Office even in such matters as the publication of the report of their own deputation.—Yours, etc.,

BENARSIDAS CHATURVEDI.

NIGIDI INSTITUTION AND WARKARI HINDUS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 2.

A public meeting of Warkari Hindus was held at Alandi on the 30th ultimo, under the presidency of Bhau Saheb Shitole. Resolutions requesting Moslem Trustees of the Nigidi institution to remove it elsewhere and requesting Government not to acquire lands for the institution under the Land Acquisition Act were passed.

CABLE ITEM.

Moscow.—MM. Chicherin, Litvinoff and Krassin represented the Russian Government at the Birthday Celebration of the King at the British Mission.—Reuer.

At the inquest held on the body of Lady Pelly, a verdict of accidental death was returned.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

GERMAN CONDITIONS.

"DISTILLED DOPE."

MRS. BESANT IN LONDON.

GANDHI AND HIS CRITICS.

(BY ARTHUR FEILD.)
LONDON, May 15.

THE RUHR.

The British Bureau for Ruhr Information, of 7, Mecklenburgh Square, London, is a very useful body, which was established in August, 1923, to supply absolutely reliable information about the Ruhr to individuals, organisations and the Press. Twenty issues of a Bulletin have been circulated in editions of about 5,000, mostly without any charge for the bulletin or the postage. The main expenses of the Bureau have therefore been met by donations. The Chairman is Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P., for Harrow, the Independent who recently announced his adherence to the Labour Party. The treasurer is Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, and Miss Rinder is Secretary. The Vice-Presidents include Sir Martin Conway, M.P., Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P., Mr. Robert Smillie, M.P., Mr. G. P. Gooch and Sir George Paish.

GERMAN WAGES AND PRICES.

The most recently published reports from Germany show that, with few exceptions, the present wages of workers are less than three-fourths of the pre war real wage, despite wage agreements on a gold basis (rentenmark). A conservative estimate fixes the price of fundamental essentials of life at 60 per cent. over pre-war price. Those who are in work have therefore been living in a state of real hunger which is a form of slow starvation. Since the publication of these figures the Regie in the Ruhr has brought the wages of its German employees up to those (bad as they are) of unoccupied Germany.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LONGER HOURS.

But the great horror of the Ruhr is the lot of the unemployed and short-time workers. It is estimated that 1½ millions there are unemployed, and a half million on short time. One hardly knows which to pity the more. For the unemployed the position is desperate. An unemployed man receives a maximum of 4 shillings per week; if with a family the maximum is 9 shillings per week. Single women receive about 2s. 6d. per week. Trade Union activities are restricted or forbidden in the Ruhr. This has not, however, prevented an effective combination of the miners, who have refused to work under conditions laid down by the employers of the Ruhr district. The masters have retorted by a lock-out, declaring that they can meet the conditions of the "Micum" agreements only by forcing the miners to work longer underground. The miners maintain that the economic situation permits higher wages.

BRITISH MINERS AND THE RUHR.

The British coal-miners, who are themselves in a ferment over their conditions of employment (which have just been reported upon by a special Court of Inquiry) have wired to the Ruhr miners congratulating them on their resistance to the lengthening of the working day, and wishing them success.

The men had agreed temporarily to extend the underground working hours from seven to eight. At the termination of this temporary arrangement on April 30, an arbitrator ordered it to be provisionally prolonged. For rejecting this award, a general lock-out was instituted by the Ruhr and Pestphalian coal-owners.

The matter does not rest there; the Saxon miners and the Upper Silesian miners are proposing to strike, and the fight for the seven-hour underground day may extend all and Westphalian coal-owners.

THE DAWES REPORT.

The fundamental feature of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, presided over by the American General Dawes, was that a payment should be exacted from Germany during 1924-25 of 50 million pounds. (All the figures are given in pounds sterling, but the proposal is that they be paid in German gold-basis marks). Each year thereafter an increasing sum would be demanded, until in 1928-29 125 millions would be required. Each year after that the tribute would remain at that figure, for an unstated period, which may apparently be anything from 20 years upwards.

These recommendations contain provisions for a foreign loan of 40 millions in the first year (or four-fifths of the first year's payment); so that 10 millions would be required at once, and of course the interest and amortisation upon the 40 millions every year. The above sums are to be liable to an additional demand, should the "index of prosperity" permit of it.

GERMAN RECEPTION.

The German Press as a whole has declared that the sums demanded are beyond the capacity of Germany to pay. The extreme Nationalists (or, as some call them, Fascists) would like an emphatic refusal to be offered. The moderate Nationalists, on the other hand, would agree to make the effort, but first suggest a re-discussion of the proposals. There is no desire in Germany as a whole to take a hostile view. The results of the German General Election, resulting in a Moderate bloc dominated by the majority Nationalists (who are moderates), are regarded as a guarantee of a pacific arrangement. But it is, and it cannot be too clearly stated an arrangement to attempt a crippling and ruinous task. How callous are the experts in their proposals may be judged from the terms of counter-proposals which has arisen in Belgium.

A BELGIAN PROPOSAL.

It suggests that the Experts' scheme should be at least accompanied by an examination of the economic problems of the country, by an alternative scheme to that of any continued occupation of the Rhur, and by arrangements for an international conference on the basis of Mr. MacDonald's Note of February 6. It further recommends that the total liability of Germany should be defined and fixed. France and Belgium ought to have first claim on the reparation receipts, in virtue of the reconstruction of devastated areas. It is suggested that these two claims could be settled by the following scheme, in which (for greater clearness) I have indicated the following headings by numbers only:—(1) Country. (2) Total claim of that country. (3) Annual payment demanded from Germany. (4) Duration of the payments.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
France	1,300	75¼	33 years.
Belgium	250	14½	33 years.

(All in millions of pounds.)

There are several other suggestions; f. i., concerning the repayment by Germany of the English debt to the U. S. A. The grand total of Germany's liability is fixed at 2,250 million pounds.

THE INTERVENTION OF BELGIUM.

It must be clearly understood that this is not an official proposal on the part of the Belgian Government, but a private scheme. As far as the Belgian Government is concerned, its sole claim to moderation lies in its reported willingness to abide by the Dawes Experts' Scheme. It will be remembered that there was at the British Premier's country home, "Chequers", on May 3, one of those personal parleys which characterise the Government of open diplomacy. Mr. MacDonald's meeting with the Belgian Ministers, MM. Theunis and Hymans, is now reported to have been rendered nugatory by the intransigeance of M. Poincare. The Belgians were in favour of the Dawes Scheme, and so did Mr. MacDonald, but M. Poincare presented a firm opposition.

THIS WEEK'S REVELATIONS.

How do we know all this? Through the columns of the highly-gifted or enviably-favoured "Evening Standard", which on Tuesday evening let out the secret. "The French Premier", says the "Standard", "believed and MM. Theunis and Hymans with him, that he enjoyed the unstinted support of the overwhelming mass of the French nation." Now that the sensational results of the French elections have made the resignation of M. Poincare inevitable, the "Evening Standard" is able to let the British people know something of the open diplomacy which has heretofore reported the Chequers' meeting as full of hope and comfort. It appears that the Chequers' party was a frost, the reports of its success "highly-distilled dope", and even that "but for the totally unexpected and sweeping swing to the left of the French electorate the fate of the Entente . . . would have been sealed." The moral for the world seems to be, that one should ignore Governmental reports, and swing to the left.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

M. Poincare's "bloc national" has been defeated, now numbering (with the Independent Radicals) 263. The "left bloc" now numbers 267. If the Conservatives (11) were to side with M. Poincare, the Communists (now 29, instead of 12) would certainly neutralise any such hope. But anyone who knows French politics and French mentality will hesitate to say either that any radical change will arise in French foreign policy, or that M. Poincare is "dead." If killed by the elections, he is only (so to speak) dead in the second degree. His narrow-mindedness, his rapacity and his chauvinism represent a public, which may surrender, but never dies. Nevertheless the elections remain remarkable. The loss to the Poincare coalition (and gain by the Left bloc), of nearly 100 seats may have been partly the result of the German elections, which convinced many voters that Germany was reasonable. But a great part of the vote must be a conscious revulsion from the policy of hate force and trickery, quasi-legal subterfuges and ruinous economics, pursued by M. Poincare's Government.

Just at this point we get a valuable peep at a powerful but ignored feature of constitutional Government. "The more unstable and short-lived the nominal Governments", we are told—"nominal" is the actual word used by a Conservative organ,—"the greater is the control of the permanent officials over policy."

We have seen, in England, how a Socialist-Labour administration has delivered itself up to "the control of the permanent officials." Now we are promised the sight of French permanent officials ignoring the "nominal Government" and the verdict of the polls, and perpetuating the folly and crime of the Ruhr.

FORCES OF FRUSTRATION.

We shall know, then, to attribute to this source any failure of a new France to emerge, or at least some part of that failure. We shall not blindly accept the explanation that "French political changes are superficial while French opinions on Germany are fundamental." It is true that M. Poincare was not the only polite frustrator of conferences. His predecessors had equally murdered while they smiled. We are quite aware that the French statesmen of the alleged Left are credited with views as vindictive and merciless about reparations and guarantees as those of a Poincare. This does not destroy the importance of this impudent interpretation of parliamentarism by the permanent controllers of the constitutional system.

MRS. BESANT IN LONDON.

We know Mrs. Besant pretty well in London, and we know her capacity for playing the oracle. There is a section here which always receives her utterances as those of "India" (or, when they are in discord with India, as superior to the real article). This section showed no signs of wavering hesitation when Mrs. Besant declared for Imperialism; she was still the one and only authority on India. Those of us who have sacrificed political friendships here by criticising and fighting her pro-Empire bias are now let down with a painful thud. That is, if A. B. is not again indulging in the oracular. She says that "all Indian parties" have co-operated with her "national convention", to draw up the provisions of a Home Rule measure. Apparently, as Secretary of this "convention", in which "practically every organised party in India" is participating, she will succeed in figuring in the limelight during the presentation of evidence before any English Commission that *may be* sent to India.

Mrs. Besant is saying that England's antagonism to national feeling in India, as compared with national feeling in Europe, had spread, especially among the young, a spirit of hatred against England. Mr. Gandhi", she goes on to say,—"certainly did not wish to spread this spirit, but his denunciations of all co-operation with the Government had that result."

It seems amazing that one holding that opinion should be considered a proper channel for negotiating with Governments and Commissions, or for submitting proposals and measures, by the friends and followers of Mr. Gandhi.

GANDHI AND CHRIST.

But perhaps you do not know that Mr. Gandhi is wiped off the slate? Mr. R. Page Arnot, in a short notice of a short pamphlet by Mr. Philips Price, quotes with approving unction the following passage:—"Christ fell between the hammer of Roman Imperialism and the anvil of the Jewish national revolutionary movement. *Gandhi fell* between the hammer of British Imperialism and the anvil of the national revolutionary Indian movement." So that's that.

Now, it must not be understood that I am going to join the throng that slanders and assails revolutionary theories for India. Nor do I intend to deny Mr. Philips Price's abilities, though personally I should never have thought of talking about the "enrichment of his mind" by "his baphomatic fire-baptism in Tsarist and Bolshevik Russia." I might go so far, in a friendly spirit, as to suggest that falling between a hammer and an anvil is an unfortunate accident but an unsatisfactory image. Correcting the figure for ourselves, we nevertheless deny its applicability to Gandhi and India, though Mahatmaji would be touched by a comparison with Christ. It is absolutely certain that no reception was ever accorded to Jesus by the people of Judea of such a character as greeted Mahatma Gandhi's release. It is perfectly idle to refer to the "national revolutionary Indian movement" as possessing the solidity and weight of the anvil. Reverse the objects; say the anvil is British Imperialism, and Indian revolutionary movement the hammer. Add that at present the hammer is only a tack-hammer. Now you have something like a parallel. It has the advantage that it explains why Gandhi still lives, works and exercises his influence.

WHAT THE LETTER TOLD HIS WIFE.

The coming of the postman is looked forward to by most people. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and who can tell what good news or good fortune our letters may bring?

It was a letter to his wife which brought advice that proved of immense importance and value to Mr. T.P. MacDonald, who lives at Trompsburg, in the Transvaal, South Africa. Says Mr. MacDonald:—"For months I laid in bed with an attack of enteric fever, and although my life was despaired of I pulled through, but could not regain my strength, no matter what I tried. After I had been about for a while I was suddenly attacked with Lumbago. This became so severe that I was confined to bed for months, and suffered frightful agony day and night. One day my wife received a letter advising her to treat me with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I started a course, and was completely cured."

The experience of Mr. MacDonald has been that of many thousands of other people also. It is because of their unique health and strength restoring action on the whole system through the blood and nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give the wonderful help they do to sick suffering men and women. If you are a sufferer from any form of illhealth traceable to impure watery blood or disordered nerves you should give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial without delay. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

SEQUEL TO ASSUALT ON SWAMI SACHIDANANDA.

30 PERSONS CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampore recorded evidence in the case in which 30 persons are being prosecuted by the police on charges of rioting with deadly weapon, wrongful confinement and theft. It is alleged that on 16th May last the accused armed with lathis assaulted Swami Sachidananda and Satyagraha volunteers at Tarakeshwar and confined Swami in a room in the Dharmasala from where he was rescued by the police.

SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 2.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Serampore passed orders to-day convicting 17 Satyagraha volunteers for being members of unlawful assembly and for restraining a public servant in the discharge of his duties. It was alleged that when the Receiver appointed by the District Judge of Hughli went to Tarakeshwar to take charge of the temple, the accused obstructed the Receiver from entering the temple by lying flat on the temple road. On their refusal to give an undertaking that they would not join the Satyagraha movement, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' simple imprisonment each.

SWAMI BRAHAMANAND BHARTEE'S PARTICIPATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
HARDWAR, June 2.

Swami Brahamanand Bhartee, Secretary All-India Sadho Mahamandal, has been specially deputed to join the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha movement. Members of the Mandal are requested to take an active part immediately in the movement.

DR. NAIDU'S MOVEMENTS.

SATYAGRAH COMMITTEE OPENS FREE KITCHEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PALGHAT, June 2.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, on his way to Podanur from Vycome to preside over the Railway employees union was served with a notice prohibiting his entry into the Coimbatore and Avanasi Taluks of the Coimbatore District for a period of one month. Dr. Naidu consented not to alight at Podanur and had a ticket to Salem, but the police did not allow him to proceed. He remained at Palghat. Some 50 railway employees from Podanur reached him the same night. He advised them not to get agitated over the affair and sent them back. The Doctor then left for Tirupur via Pollachi in a motor yesterday morning.

DETERMINED TO CARRY ON.

About the Vaikom struggle, the doctor said that the Congress Committee is determined to carry on the struggle for six months. He further said that the younger generation of the orthodox Namboodiri is in favour of the movement.

FREE KITCHEN.

The Akali free kitchen has been with drawn, and the Satyagraha Committee has opened a kitchen instead.

COMPLAINT OF ACTING COMMISSIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COCHIN, June 2.

Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. The Acting Commissioner of Police visited the place to study the situation. He went to the Satyagraha camp and complained to the Congress authorities that volunteers were not leaving sufficient space at the openings for pedestrians to pass along. The Secretary, Satyagraha Ashramam denied the allegation and explained that volunteers would not keep up the "pollution distance" but would only leave enough space for people to pass.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BELGAUM, June 2.

The non-Brahmin Conference which has been holding its session here has passed the following resolutions:—

"In view of the experience gained by the working of the Government of India Act, 1919, during the last three years this Conference is of opinion that there exist many fundamental defects in this Act and that a Royal Commission be at once appointed to examine these defects and to make recommendations for amending the Act at an early date."

"This Conference is of opinion that the financial recommendations of the Excise Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay are absolutely unsatisfactory, that the further levy of any kind of taxation cannot be borne by the people, and will be strongly resented and that the eventual deficit of Rs. 3 crores in the Provincial revenues as a result of total prohibition can be met by the transfer from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay of the revenues realised at present by the levy of excise duty upon the cotton goods and the salt manufactured in the Bombay Presidency."

"This Conference records its emphatic disapproval of the policy of the present Government of Bombay, especially their failure to bring into operation the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923."

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DAS-NEHRU ON "LABOUR PROBLEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the course of the statement issued by Messrs. Das and Nehru, under the sub-heading "Labour Problem," they state what they should do with regard to the subject. I have perused it as a trade unionist, and it seems to me that it reveals, from the standpoint of labour, a reactionary mentality. The tag at the end of the paragraph about the interests of Labour and Capital being identical, without further elucidatory particulars showing the concord existing between them, does not assure but only deepens mistrust, especially as it does not refer as to which of the factors possesses predominant influence. There is an apparent obliviousness of the fact that the trade union movement is out and out a democratic movement and how there is no mention whatever about self-determination for workers is hard to understand. The laying down of lines on which the Trade Union Congress must be organised is only Das-Nehru view on the subject and as it represents the view of only two persons, I have nothing to say on it. The solemn tone in which the suggestion has been made does not alter the fact that it is the Trade Union Congress constituents, who can determine what the policy or the Congress should be and the objectives towards which they are to strive. They have also not explained as to what they mean when they say that "they should be on their guard to see that the labour organisations may not themselves be the source of oppression by nursing extravagant and unreasonable demands." The shibboleth that "they must find out a way or organisation by which they can prevent exploitation of labour by capitalists or landlords" is inane inasmuch as this view is also professed by Capitalists themselves. They should have for the sake of clearness, formulated a definite plan to enable those interested, especially labourers to see how far they are dispassionate in regard to the matter and entertain no pronounced leanings towards landlords and capitalists. This point requires to be cleared, especially as the paragraph concerns itself with "Labour Problem"—"not Labour and Capital"—and refers in the course of it to the solicitude to be shown towards protecting the interests of the industrial enterprises. There would have been no necessity for me to refer to it if there had not been a reference to the possibility of labour organizations (mark the piural number) becoming oppressive. It is not likely that the writers are not aware of the facts that Capitalists have very powerful organizations of their own, besides individually wielding considerable influence through local, national and international connections and inter-connections There is not even a whisper to curb aberrations of such bodies. It is strange that it did not occur to these great minds that workers cannot shut their eyes to the fact that Capitalists are better and more efficiently organised than labour and have better facilities for carrying on oppression. One other fact worth noting is that there is no mention that workers are also subject to another form of subtle exploitation for political or more correctly personal ends and there is unfortunatnely no mention that they require protection from such form of exploitation as well as from other forms of it. To my thinking, this form of exploitation is the worst as it is carried on in the interest of a minority to the unperceived prejudice of the ignorant majority in the name of patriotism. The masses are never told that the patriotism preached does not appease hunger. It is the acquirement of denied human rights which does it. I also do not think that the writers are ignorant of the fact that the largest percentage of workers are underpaid, underfed, ill-housed, over-worked, victimised, scrapped and ill-treated, and it is a matter for surprise that they have no words to offer on such oppressiveness of the other. They appear to be very anxious to appear fair by declaring themselves prepared to fight the infant desire on the part of workers to combine in self-protection, instead of the hoary iniquity on the part of the otherside as regards their inordinate desire to amass wealth by exploiting millions, forcing them to demain naked half-starved, imbruted, and over-worked. Is the interest of industrial enterprises greater than the interests of human factors with their human wants in industries?—Yours etc.,

SURENDRA MOHAN MITRA.
72, Canning Street,
Calcutta, May 28.

BIRLA MILLS TRAGEDY.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, June 3.

Details regarding the accident at Birla Mills, Delhi on Sunday last go to show that the cause of the death of the workmen was suffocation by steam following the bursting of a pipe. Three boilers fixed in a horizontal position were situated in one room, out of which two were in working order, the steam being generated in both at the time of the accident. The third was under repair and 18 boiler cleaners were working inside the third boiler. One of the steam pipes leading out from a working boiler suddenly gave way and let out a full pressure of steam into the room. The steam found its way into the third boiler also through the small hole at the top through which the cleaners had got down into it and through which alone they could come out. The suddenness of the shock resulting from explosion and the suffocation by steam led to the instantaneous death of the 18 men, while one other man who was outside the boiler sustained slight injuries and was removed to the hospital.

An enquiry was held, and the results have not yet been published. The Mill-owners have made arrangements for compensation to the dependents of the victims. Life pensions and allowances to minor children have been granted more generously than provided for in the Compensation Act.

At a meeting of the Delhi Factory Owners' Association held on Monday, a resolution was passed appreciating the prompt action taken by the Millowners.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LALA T. MURLIDHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BHIWANI, June 4.

Three more complaints have been filed by Mr. W. Sloane against Lala Tarachan Murlidhar, under Sections 437, 109 and 409 in connection with the 1922 fire and criminal breach of trust for sums amounting to Rs 267,000 at the desire of local officials. Steps are being taken to postpone investigation until the first fire case is decided.

Mr. Sloane, interviewed, said his action was under compulsion as the result of delay and inaction on the part of the police, in spite of overwhelming evidence in their possession for these offences. He failed to understand the attitude adopted, and declined making any further disclosoures at this stage. The hearing of the first case comes off on the 5th instant.

EX-SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 3.

Mr. A. H. Turner, formerly a Sub-Inspector of Police was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts under Sections 465 (using forged document) and 385 (extortion). The allegation was that the accused had deposited Rs. 500 with Thaker Spink's bank but demanded 55,000 according to forged counterfoil.

MAHARASHTRA HINDU SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 2.

The fourth session of the Maharashtra Hindu Sabha will be held at Poona in July. A Reception Committee was formed on Saturday last.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.

GREAT SCOPE FOR REFORM

MR. JAYAKAR AT DECCAN STATES CONFERENCE.

The following further extracts are reproduced from Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Presidential speech at the Deccan States subjects Conference held at Rupwad:—

In this connection, from the conversation I used to have with some of them whom I had occasion to know in the course of my professional career, I could gather that they were aware of the two alternatives with which, in these days of change and reform, every ruler is faced, more especially those who are physically adjacent to British India. They are aware, as some of them have told me, that it is either a question of gradually reforming the administration, until, consistently with their Treaty Rights, they come to occupy the position of a Constitutional Ruler, working with the aid of rules, regulations, precedents and procedure, gradually devolving power from the few to the many, or in the alternative, they unduly stifle all reforms and ultimately create a revolution of a violent character. Their chief difficulty has been, so far as I have been able to gather, not that they are averse to the introduction of political reforms, but that they are afraid that, if once introduced the pace at which the spirit will spread will be so rapid, owing to its radiation from British Indian vicinity, that it will soon invade the personal rights, privileges and prerogatives of the Ruling Prince. But, in my view, this fear loses sight of the important consideration, that their position is, in its main essentials, regulated by Treaty with the sovereign power, which cannot be affected directly by the popular voice, but can only be altered by the same means by which it was arrived at. If this fact was steadily kept in view, both by the Chiefs and their subjects, a great deal of the prejudice and apprehension which at present exists between them, will disappear and the cause of reform, to that extent, will be rendered easier.

Many of us looking from a distance at State problems, feel that there is a great scope for reform in Indian States—reform more or less of a radical and domestic character, intended primarily to train the people to be self-reliant, and self-expressive. It will take some time for the Ruling Chiefs to cover this primary stage of reform and reach a pitch, when, in its onset, it will attack the very status or Treaty Rights of the Chief. Further I am sure, tehere are enough safeguards in the minds of their subjects working against the operation of such excessive inroads. Most of them are still happy recipients of the personal attachment, loyalty and reverences of their subjects and it will take a long time and perhaps, a serious revolution of sentiment to alter the feelings, which have been the very basis of their rule from ancient times.

Stated briefly, therefore, the problem of the Indian States is to create, in the minds of the Ruling Princes a feeling, that reform of administration and the maintenance of their personal privileges are not inconsistent or hostile. I feel certain that, if they could be assured to this effect, many of them will be willing to make changes in the methods of rule, so as to create an atmosphere of self-expression and independence. I am sure there is scope for such good work in many departments, where growth of popular rights does not mean any serious diminution of the personal benefits of the Ruler. Take, for instance, Municipal Government. There are a few States, I know, where local self-government has been introduced, so as to give the people a real voice and an independent control over their Municipal affairs, and the experiment has succeeded. For it is obvious that this is entirely a people's matter. It concerns their sanitation, well-being and health. There is no reason why even a jealous ruler may not extend larger privileges to his subjects in such matters. Any training, which his people get, would be a distinct gain to him, without in any way, causing a danger to his cherished privileges. Similarly, there ought to be no difficulty in constituting, for State purposes, a Legislative Body, in the beginning by a mixed process of nomination and election in equal proportions, the proportion of election to rise gradually until it reaches 3/4. This body may be given the power of looking after the legislation of the territory, and also within adequate limits, domestic taxation. This experiment can cause no harm to the Ruler, but will lead to his benefit. His taxation will become just and popular having received the approval of the people's representatives and his legislation will be brought into accord with the requirements of his subjects, as it will be either on their initiative or with their sanction. The State may have to maintain, at reasonable cost, an officer of some experience in such matters, who may help, in case of need, the Legislative Body with drafting Bills and other kind of technical assistance.

There is further, no reason why, except the personal expenses or the Civil list of the Ruler, (which may not be touched at all for the present) the entire budget, that is, the estimated revenue and expenditure of the State, may not be subjected to the consideration of the Legislative Body. Similarly, it is possible, with some effort, to create a system of Ministers round the Chief, who will take up the several departments and be responsible for their management and administration. All the while, the Chief may, if he chooses, reserve in his hands a vetoing power and may also keep entirely under his own control, certain departments of public administration, which relate to his foreign or political relations or his personal status, expenses or privileges. Such a power of veto and reservation, if carefully planned and worked, will meet with most of the exigencies of the case. Gradually the people will be trained to exercise their power of initiative and to look after their own affairs and the stagnation which at present characterises the rule of many of the Chiefs will disappear. The subjects will regard the affairs of the State with living concern and interest and the Chief will be benefited by their advice and co-operation even in matters which affect his personal interest.

Many Chiefs are, no doubt, aware that the ideal which the Montagu-Chelmsford Report keeps before the country, is a Federated India. The framers of the Report clearly state (p. 220) that their conception of the eventual future of India is a sisterhood of States, self-governing in all matters of purely local or provincial interest, in some cases corresponding to existing provinces in others, modified in area according to the character and economic interests of their people. Over this congeries of States, would preside a Central Government increasingly representative of and responsible to the people." Having thus stated their conception of India's future, the framers of the Report go on to add (p. 220), "In this picture, there is a place also for the Native States. It is possible that they too will wish to be associated for certain purpose with the organisation of British India in such a way as to dedicate their peculiar qualities to the common service without loss of individuality."

This is the problem before the Indian States: how to constitute themselves and their subjects, participants in the common service of the Motherland, without loss of individuality. May I say that they enjoy, in this connection, many peculiar advantages, denied to others in British India? A warrior ancestry, military training, excellent education, freedom of resource, contact with the best, loyalty and attachment of friends and subjects, freedom from the complexities which affect British India, and life amongst a quiet, contented and loyal people: all these constitute an atmosphere, peculiarly suited to the creation of these virtues, which, if properly nurtured and utilised, will add materially to the service of the country. It is well known that, in recent years, the Chiefs have been enjoying a much larger share than before, of personal independence and freedom from interference at the hands of the British Government, who appear to have resolved to leave them free to their subjects. It is no exaggeration to say, that the British Government have been unduly anxious to give the Chiefs no reason to feel alarmed, lest their internal autonomy be threatened. This freedom and independence can be justified if they are based on the expectation, which, I am sure, is shared by responsible men in British India, that the reforming and liberalizing processes at work in British India, will not leave the States untouched and will in time affect even those, whose ideas and institutions are of the most conservative and feudal character. This expectation has a great deal to do with the freedom, which the Ruling Chiefs enjoy and with the desire of the British Government and also of Indian publicists not to connect themselves directly with the affairs of the Indian States in order to propel or accelerate the growth of reform by artificial means. In the expressive language of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report one may say, that British India expects that the present stir which is going on there "cannot be a matter of indifference to the Princes. Hopes and aspirations may overleap frontier lines, like sparks across a street. There are in the Native States men of like minds, to those who have been active in spreading new ideas in India. It is not our task to prophesy; but no one would be surprised, if constitutional changes in British India, quickened the pace in the Native States as well; if the advanced Princes, who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions, were impelled to develop them and if even the most patriarchal Rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments. Our business, however, is to observe our Treaty obligations and to refrain from interference and to protect the States from it. We must leave the natural forces at work to provide the solution in due course. If change comes in the Native States it can only be by the permeation of ideas and not as a direct result of constitutional changes in British India." (pp. 100 and 101).

This quotation embodies a view with which, I have no doubt, most Princes will agree, though, I cannot help saying, that many Indians in British India would, perhaps, have preferred that the British Government took a stricter view of their obligations, as the suzerain power, in the matter of control and interference. But without quarrelling with this position, all that I now seek to urge is that, consistently with the maintenance of their own authority and privileges, there is a large amount of good which Indian Chiefs can do to their people. To put it briefly, they have merely to be responsive to the many changes which are taking place in British India. Hopes and aspirations may overleap frontiers like sparks across a street, but it is necessary, in order that such overleaping may take place, to keep the frontiers free and open. My plea, therefore, is simple and asks for keeping free all such boundaries and frontiers. Create no barriers, which will impede the course of this overleaping. In my opinion, therefore all that is necessary for a ruling Chief at the present moment is to let the new ideas run into his territory and when this takes place, let him find out a fitting medium through which these ideas may express themselves in actual life. His personal rule, his loyalty and popularity properly nursed, furnish enough safeguards against the propagation of excessive notions. His own Treaty Rights, furnish a complete safeguard against socialistic or communistic invasion. The power of veto and reservation, of which I spoke above, will furnish another strong weapon in his hands. But subject to these checks, his main duty, in these days will be to freely inundate his territory with new ideas—the "sparks" created across his frontier in British India, by the clash of events. We shall be content if he only takes care to create no barriers to the ingress of these ideas and to their spread and assimilation.

I have indicated above in a few lines, how progress could be made, consistently with the maintenance of the Chief's position. I will proceed to indicate a few more instances, where this could be done without danger to his personal benefits. For instance, in the matter of education, there is no reason why it should not be made compulsory and free. I was happy to hear that, in the States of Sangli and Jamkhandi, this is being done and that during the days of the administration of a British Officer in Sangli, the first foundations of this urgent reform were well and truly laid. The difficulties, which are generally, adduced, as the ground for delaying this reform in British India, do not exist in the States. Likewise in matters of agricultural improvement, there is a great field for beneficent work. I am aware that the land revenue, which in some States is more than double, is your only important source of revenue. I am equally well aware, that the excise revenue is in many Indian States farmed out and that the State has no power either to curtail or abandon it. But subject to both these considerations, it is possible to utilise a large portion of this revenue, for instance, for reform in the agricultural department, notably in relieving agricultural indebtedness, in starting Co-operative Credit Societies, in making agricultural improvements by establishing model farms, by experimenting on cattle-breeding and in similar projects. I still remember the days when Sangli, like Jat, used to be famous for its breed of bullocks and in most States, even now the genius for this kind of agricultural improvement has not yet died out. You have, further peculiar advantages and facilities for developing a large volume of internal trade. For instance, in Sangli, you have a natural advantage in carrying on trade, in respect of molasses, turmeric, chillies, oil groundnuts. I feel no doubt that coupled with a sound system of banking, aided partly by the State and partly by the public, you could make your State rich and opulent. One beneficent fiat of the Chief's Government here will do, for your province, free from the complexities of British India—what many resolutions there passed by the Government and the Councils will not achieve. You are not here troubled with the problem of protection or free trade, nor by acute differences between fanatic doctrinaires on this question, nor even by the complexities created by the selfishness of vested interests or European competition. Your atmosphere is free from such hostile currents and you have the advantage of dealing with a docile, loyal, peaceful, contented and homogeneous people, all amenable to a beneficent fiat from the Chief. You have a further advantage of being still a famous weaving centre. My memory is still fresh of the impression which I got, passing a few years ago through Rabkavi, where I saw many patterns of *sarees* for poor women. The talent is still amongst you, only waiting to be revived. This gives you a great vantage ground, from which to start work zealously. If the States can only be persuaded to regard themselves as the custodians of all such natural advantages, and to make the best use of them, by means of well-regulated State aid, and protection, I have no doubt, that in a few years' time the revenues of most of the Deccan States will mount up enormously.

Continuing Mr. Jayker said:—The Chiefs can be, if they will, the centres of radiation of the social forces of reconstruction and enlightenment. With their advantages of education, hold over their people, influence with the sovereign power, access to the best minds in British India, there will be no difficulty in their occupying if they wish to do so, the exalted position of a Constitutional Ruler, working under a well-regulated system of Government, popular in its working if not in its inception. After all, the association of the popular element with the methods of rule is not so difficult here, as in British India. The atmosphere is very favourable. The personal touch is there of attachment and loyalty—loyalty to a Chief of your own flesh and blood, whom you daily meet. Your loyalty need not, therefore, be that distant nameless feeling, attempted to be created in British India, through sanseless text-books by overzealous officials. It is the real feeling of reverence and allegiance towards a personality, who you know, who is of your race and nationality, whose ancestors have known yours, and whose children will meet yours. Such a feeling cannot be a fake or a political convenience, as in British India. This loyalty ought to take you and your Chief a long way towards mutual esteem and understanding on your part; what is wanted is a warm devotion to him and his family. Modern Japan proves that such a feeling can coexist with highest education and culture in the modern sense. On the part of the Chief, all that is wanted is the will and courage to be a good ruler. I know often the will is there, but the courage is wanting, as the freedom is not there. I know further that a certain type of British administrator desires, that the Indian States should be perpetually maintained, as a kind of set-off to his methods of rule in British India. I am aware that a reforming Chief is dreaded, by many British Administrators, much in the same way as a "seditionist," and I have further heard that Chiefs, who let things drift into old fashioned and pompous methods, are greater favourites with the British Bureaucracy than the contrary types. But with all this knowledge I cannot help feeling that the Ruling Princes have a great service to perform, if only they have the necessary will.

They will have first to make their position strong in the loyalty and affection of their subjects, by a rule of beneficence and progress and then they will be safe in embarking on a policy of reform, so as to withstand all attempts on the part of the British Government to put the brake on their efforts. It is too late now to think of preserving India, as some British administrators wish to do, as an archaic exhibit of quaint designs and grotesque ideas, with the selfish object that it may be always pointed out to an admiring world as an object of perpetual tutelage to Great Britain. The spirit of the times is against such preservation, and Chiefs can no more think of enjoying the esteem of their countrymen by agreeing to keep up the old show. Nautch parties of hideous women, bull-baiting, elephant hunting, Chitta shikar, and things of that kind, can at best be diversions, interesting because of their connection with the past. The type of Ruler that unduly wastes money on such pompous shows, must fast disappear, giving place to a modern type, that realises that every farthing of revenue that comes into its hand though perhaps his own, under the State traditions, is yet charged with the sacred obligation that it must be utilised for the benefit of those who provide it. It is your privilege to help to usher in such rulers by your educated expectations and aspirations.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

Dalgoma, Baker, London.
Asia, Antano, Genoa.
Chinkoa, Tullock, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Alpine Range, Fell, Karachi.
City of Newcastle, Fren, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.
Steamer Ockenfels for Antwerp.
Steamer Sirjan for Antwerp.
Steamer Haliartus, for Antwerp.

S. S. Dalgoma:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Dalgoma, 3,576 tons, Captain J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Asia:—The M Italian steamer Asia 3,268 tons, Captain R. Antano, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chinkoa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chinkoa, 3,295 tons, Captain B. E. Gulliver, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alpine Range:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Alpine Range, 2,267 tons, Captain J. R. Fell, will sail to-day from harbou for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 4,462 tons, Captain G. A. Fren, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, June 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Haliartus, 3,255, L'pool, 14/6, J F & Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Ct. Canterbury, 5351, K'chi, 7/6, K N and Co.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,162, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co
10 Karoa, 3607, E A Ports, 11/6, M M and Co
11 Arioste, 2,760, Hull, NF, J F & Co
12 Ockenfels, 4681, N F, N F, I Edwards Ltd.
13 Crisfield, 4668, New York, N F, Vol Bros.
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa, 15/6, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
6 Nagato Maru, 4325, Kobe, 11/6, N Y Kaisha
9 Jeypore, 3209, N.F., 8/6, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gazana, 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 and 13 Hat Khola, 4278, K'chi, N F, M M and Co.
15 Homeyun, 2732, Jeddah, N F T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Basra, N F, M M and Co.
C and R Alphine Range, 2267, K'chi 5/6, S S N Co.
N Jalavijaya, 2,297, Moulmein, 8/6, Scindia S N Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 11/6, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward.
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Pidderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co
Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 16th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 4.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—210 cases Bristles, W H Brady and Co, 90 bdles woollen carpet, J S Narag and Sons, 6 bdles Fox skin, H A M Shawl, 14 bdles Fox skin, H A Ammon, 9 bdles Fox skin, A Azizalloi, 21 bdles woollen carpet A Azizalloi, 12 bdles Lamb skin, A Azizalloi, 17 bdles Lamb skin, H A M Shawl, 24 bales cow hides, P Hasam, 12 bales goat skin, H K Rahembhoy, 5 bales goat skin, M Ladak, 5 bales sheep skin, M Ladak, 56 bales Hemp, G Gopaldas.

S. S. Ockenfels for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton Bly, K Visram and Co, 202 cwts mussaruseed, K Behram and Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—34 bales cotton waste M Chandulal, 50 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co, 25 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co, 226 bales wool W and A Graham and Co, 112 bales cotton J Kanji, 100 wool K Esmail, 244 bales cotton Gill and Co, 2001 cwt myrabolam B Damji and Co, 219 bales wool D Kundanmal, 24 bales wool B Shriwallabh, 21 bales wool C Kunjlal, 50 bales wool S Kanji, 25 bales wool H S M D Shoostry 25 bales cotton Radh Bros, 16 bales wool C Ramawarup, 56 bales wool M Nissim, 500 bales wool B Harbham.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—10 cwt gum arabic E Virji and Co, 140 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co, 2000 cwt linseed D Dreyfus and Co, 4000 cwt castorseed D Dreyfus and Co.

S S Persia for Venice:—60 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bales hidesflesshins N V Ve'mohmad, 21 bales cotton H M Menta, 500 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros, 110 bales cotton M Amersey.

S S Persia for Leith:—300 bales hides flesning N V Velmohmad.

S S Persia for London:—5 bales cow hides Karamally and Bros, 5 bales goat and sheep skins Karamally and Bros.

S S Persia for Trieste:—60 cwt fennelseed M Thadani and Co, 220 bales coetton Vurdhwan Bros.

S S Sirjan for Dunkirk:—2300 tons manganeseore Cox and King's Shipping Agenecy.

S S Crisfield for New York:—9 bales cow hides D H Nazi and Co, 11 cask caesans E N Steun, 10 bales woolen druggets F Buessel, 9 cask cassins E M H Kadarbux, 3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—38 cask goat skin Buiskey and Co.

S S Asia for Naples:—3500 cwt castorseed Gorio Ld, 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.

S S Asia for Genoa:—3000 cwt castorseed Gorio Ld, 8500 cwt linseed Gorio Ld, 110 bales cotton K Deochand and Co, 210 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 600 balese cotton G K Kaisha, 110 bales cotton L Naranji, 1000 cwt rapeseed Gorio Ld.

S S Perim for London:—2000 cwt gram F D Sassoon and Co, 34 cwt fenelseed M Thadani and Co, 600 cwt myrabollam F F Campbell and Co.

S S Perim for Constantinople:—13 bdles. woolen carpet H A Ebrahimoff.

S S City of Venice for Ghent:—528 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—2500 cwt linseed Strauss and Co, 30 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 220 bales cotton F P F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—4800 cwt wheet Ralli Bros, 158 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Hongkong:—325 cwt onions N M Pohawalla.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Angloo via Hongkong:—100 cwt cuminseed M Thadhani and Co.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Hongkoneg:—180 bales gardaloo Hooseinbhoy and Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 378 bales cotton N Manilal, 100 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros, 200 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Nagato Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 4.

S S City of Hankow from New York Agents, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.:—121 cases antipulongutine, 20 cases bromopaper, 1000 cases lub oil, 420 drs. lub oil, 2235 bdles. lub oil, 12 pro d/s, lub oil, 55 steel bdls. lub oil, 6 bdls. grease, 25 cases pharmaceutical, 405 cases quacker oats, 35 cases anto parts, 5000 cases mineral cobra, 36 cases file, 25 cases listerine, 17 cases liquidinsectuides, 3500 cases alum flat sheet circles, 145 cases medicines, 44 pharma product, 30 cases evaporsaed milk, 36 cases fancy soap, 7 cases cud-peaches, 17 cases cud-pears, 880 d/bds. cornstarch, 50 drs. aspnattium, 25 bales S hand clothing 3612 bars silver.

S S Malace Maru from Yokohama Agents, N Y Kaisha:—20 cases biscuits.

From Nagaya:—90 bales grey shirting, 30 bales cotton yarn, 566 cases porcelain, 15 cases enamelware.

From Tokyo:—55 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases tooth powder, 20 cases methyle voilet, 15 cases toys.

From Osaka:—30 pkgs. earthenware 695 bales grey cotton sheeting, 180 bales grey cotton shirting, 200 bales grey cotton drill, 150 bales cotton drill, 25 cases stripped cotton shirting, 62 cases white marselized yarn, 100 cases safety matches 200 cases red lead, 42 cases enamelware, 12 cases red shirting, 177 bales cotton yarn, 225 bales sheeting, 34 bales waste silk, 40 bales mats, 27 bales paper, 25 pkgs. sulphur crystal, 40 cases colluloid ware, 20 cases porcelain ware, 21 cases antimony, 20 cases poreclain, 39 cases stripped cotton drill, 50 cases match boxes.

From Moji:—100 cases beer, 60 cases vebetable wax, 15 cask alizerine.

From Hongkong:—124 cases end goods, 340 coils rope, 334 bgs. rofined sugar, 100 bales cassia.

From Singapore:—1118 bdls. rettans, 100 cases calal oil, 2012 bgs, sago flour, 95 bgs tapioca, 133 bgs, damarbata, 683 bgs. betelnut, 250 bdls. sandalwood, 50 drs. turpentine.

From Kobe:—30 cases spun silk yarn, 122 cases silk goods.

From Colombo:—100 bgs. plumbago.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind from London Agents, M M and Co.:—33 boxes bar gold, 7 boxes gold coins, 10 boxes sovereign, 5 bars silver 200 cases whisky, 100 cases gin, 22 cases ink, 35 cases scott's emulsion, 15 cases liquors, 25 cases sauce, 20 cases salt, 23 cases olive oil 12 cases jams, 96 cases castoroil, 57 cases o'ond. milk, 40 cases gripe water, 85 cases safety cartridge, 25 cases provision, 45 cases cyder, 52 cases oil stores, 251 cases brandy, 42 cases vineger, 50 cases alementary paste, 19 bales 2nd hand clothing, 11 bales 2nd hand blanket, 14 bales writing paper, 25 bgs. glue, 100 bgs. whetting, 77 cases preserves 36 cases beer, 50 cases lime juice, 270 cases common soap, 905 cases vermouth, 51 cases mineral water, 22 cases printing ink, 17 cases medicines, 40 kgs. paint, 20 drs. paint, 40 drs. printing ink 50 drs. carbolic acid fluid, 15 cask ivory, 350 cask cement, 40 kgs. hydro sulphide of soda.

From Marseilles:—24 cases exhausted oil, 25 cases olive oil, 20 cases mineral water, 20 cases cold bar.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ambala and Delhi humidity is in defect. Temperature was almost normal except in the north Punjab, where the minimum was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 110 degrees at Jhansi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and the minimum lower at Agra. Mainpuri recorded a maximum temperature of 113 degrees yesterday.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Jaipur and in excess at Jacobabad. Temperature was almost normal except at Jacobabad. Temperature was almost normal except at the last mentioned station, where the minimum was below normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 114 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and in excess at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj only. The highest temperature in the division yesday was 103 degrees at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and the minimum at Nagpur. A maximum temperature of 111 degrees was recorded yesterday at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded over the south of the division and lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect in the latter area. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was slightly higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.1 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83.2 degrees (2 degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over Belgaum and south Hyderabad and clear or lightly coulded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose to 109 degrees at Nizamabad yesterday.

General Remarks.—The advance of the monsoon in the southeast Arabian sea has caused heavy rainfall in Malabar and rough seas along the Malabar coast. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts are Mangalore 1.90 in., Calicut 6.77 in., Cochin 2.42 in., Trivandrum 1.23 in. and Coimatore 0.46 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into the south Konkan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd June 1924, issued from Simla.

Moderately heavy rain has occured on the Canara coast in connection with the advance of the monsoon in the south east Arabian sea. This advance however is not associated with rough seas and pressure changes characteristic of the appearance of the main monsoon current. The monsoon continues fairly active in the south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local in Lower Burma and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy, Inshio one; Yamethin one and a half; Karwar two; Mangalore three; Cochin one and a half; Trivandrum two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall Total 1st June	Rainfall Depature 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	101.1	65.7	0	—0.14
Lahore	105.8	69.0	0	—0.04
Hissar	110.1	80.3	0	—0.04
Ambala	108.3	76.4	0	—0
Delhi	107.8	62.7	0	—0.06
United Provinces—				
Agra	110.2	79.1	0	—0
Mainpuri	112.5	79.9	0	—0
Jhansi	103.8	85.8	0	—0
Cawnpore	109.6	83.7	0	—0.14
Allahabad	111.6	80.0	0	—0.04
Sind—				
Jacobabad	113.9	78.2	0	—0
Karachi	91.1	81.6	0	—0.01
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	101.8	82.4	0	—0.04
Jaipur	105.6	77.8	0	—0.04
Kotah	103.6	87.0	0	—0.20
Mount Abu	87.0	70.4	0	—0
Kathiawar—				
Bhui	97.0	67.1	0	—0.02
Dwarka	88.8	83.4	0	—0.07
Veraval	87.3	83.1	0	—0.09
Rajkot	105.4	80.3	0	—0.03
Bhavnagar Para	104.6	80.7	0	—0.18
Gujarat—				
Surat	94.1	82.6	0	—0.13
Ahmedabad	103.8	82.1	0	—0
Deesa	108.2	81.0	0	—0.04
Central India West—				
Neemuch	101.2	73.6	0	—0.08
Indore	100.4	73.1	0	—0.22
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	105.8	82.7	0	—0.01
Saugor	104.8	81.2	0	—0
Hoshangabad	106.5	81.4	0	—0.19
Khandwa	107.0	82.0	0	—0.34
Akola	106.8	82.4	0	—0.39
Amraoti	109.0	81.8	0	—0.65
Nagpur	111.0	81.0	0	—0.40
Chanda	109.8	83.0	0	—0.37
Boonkan—				
Bombay	93.1	83.2	0	—0.98
Ratnagiri	90.7	82.8	0	—2.14
Mormugao	88.4	79.7	0.07	—2.10
K Karwar	88.6	76.2	2.78	—0.69
mbay Decan—				
Malegaon	102.8	74.9	0	—0.39
Ahmednagar	100.0	71.6	0	—0.47
Poona	96.2	71.9	0	—0.53
Sholapur	100.2	76.0	0	—0.68
Bijapur	97.1	73.3	0	—0.52
Belgaum	89.2	67.0	0.07	—0.43
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	100.8	73.4	0	—0.43
Nizamabad (Indr)	109.0	65.0	0	—0.20
Hyderabad	104.2	70.6	0	—0.45
Malabar—				
Mangalore	78.1	70.2	4.57	+1.35
Calicut	81.8	70.1	10.03	+7.08
Cochin	82.6	73.4	7.68	+4.53
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	..	..	..
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	111.8	87.5	0	—0.43
Bellary	97.9	74.6	0.25	—0.08
Cuddapah	103.1	0.6	0.04	—0.35
Madras	105.7	83.1	0	—0.24
Bangalore	86.3	66.6	1.16	—0.47
Coimbatore	88.7	68.6	0.49	+0.24
Trichinopoly	98.4	76.1	0	—0.24
Negapatam	100.6	80.3	0	—0.15

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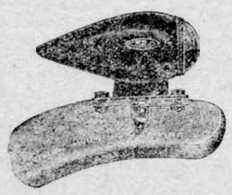

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POLICE AND PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will give place to the following few lines in your highly esteemed paper.

On the 25th May at about 5 p.m. while I was passing by the Chor Bazar an up-to-date Goan showed me a watch saying it was 18 carrat gold and asked Rs. 25 as its price. Upon which I told him that I did not want to purchase the watch. Immediately on my refusal, a Mahommedan Mawali hawker who was sitting with a few spare parts of old and broken watches having taken the watch from the Goan's hands at once offered him eight or nine rupees with a view that I may offer more for the same watch for the Goan was his own creation to cheat the public. However, seeing that I was keenly watching and had surmised his underhand dealings asked me in an angry tone to be off immediately adding "Hawe ava dev". Thereupon I told him politely that I was going but he got up and collared me and began to push and pull while his co-partner had not the least scruples in giving me a blow on my back. Taking them to be mawalis, I ran to the nearest police constable and requested him to accompany me and help me in taking down the name and address of the mawali, but the constable was audacious enough to refuse my repeated requests inspite of my serious warning to take legal steps against him. I therefore lodged a complaint in writing to the Commissioner of Police against the constable requesting justice and stating my inability to drag the culprit hawker to the Court in the absence of his address to which I received a formal reply that the matter was receiving attention. On the 29th I was asked to see a Superintendent of Police who told me that Police have no authority to help any man in taking down the name and address of even a mawali though he may beat him in his (Police) presence without an order from a Magistrate. He himself (the Superintendent) is not authorised to do that. He further said "It is the defective Legislation; you better go to the Council yourself to mend it." He, however, did not condescend to accede to my request to give the above statement in writing. Councillors, please witness the insult with broad open eyes and readers beware that men in uniform whom you call Police constables are not bound to help a gentleman even when his person is endangered and he seeks the shelter of the law.—Yours etc.

I. R. N.

Bombay, June, 1.

"MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your paper of date an article by one who has signed himself as "a rate-payer" in connection with the Municipal cement contract. The gentleman who has written the article has evidently ignored some of the more important facts which have landed him in the fallacious statement he has made. If it was a mere point of encouraging Swadeshi industry, business could be given to other Companies as well. The central point is not the fostering of indigenous industry but the sanctity of contracts. This point was clearly made out at the discussion held in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation proceedings of which you had given in your paper of the 22nd May 1924, and it is really surprising how your correspondent could come in with a firman now ignoring this central issue.

The fact is that a contract was signed between the Corporation on the one hand and the four Indian cement companies on the other, especially at a time when the market prices of cement were four or five times the price at present prevailing in the market. Since only four companies are involved in the contract, it is not possible to extend the benefit of the contract to other cement companies as well. The encouragement of indigenous industry has been so far as this contract is concerned a side issue and not the main issue.

It appears your correspondent has read the proceedings of the Corporation Standing Committee very perfunctorily with the result that he says that the Commissioner was advised by the Solicitors of the Municipality that he was not legally bound by any contract to pay these high prices. What was stated by the Commissioner actually was that "when Municipal work was carried out by contracts, the Municipality was not bound to take cement for such work from the companies. But when any Departmental work was carried on, the Municipality was bound to use the cement of these four companies only.

I hope the misunderstanding that is likely to be created by this misleading article of your correspondent will be removed.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIAL RATE PAYER.

June 2.

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"WANTED LIGHT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day" for the 31st ultimo, you have reproduced a letter from a correspondent in which he rather suspects that the joining of the Shiah Bohras in the I'd Khutba on the last I'dul-fitra was not altogether free from some "deep purpose" and a suggestion is made that the step was a sinister political move from the Bohra community.

Now, this only discloses the fact that, however well and right you do a thing, there are always pigmy-minded persons ready to look at it through distorted glasses and see red even in a most clear and smooth atmosphere.

There has been an old grievance and not without reason, against the Bohras, that they keep strictly aloof from all the other Mahomedans. So much so, that even when there is no difference in all the other communities of Islam on a particular subject such as the Hijra dates, they-the Bohras, differ from them and celebrate their festivals a day or two earlier.

The present Bohra calender is one which was originally started by a certain school of Ulema so early as the time of Hazrat Umar; and if this system of calculation has thence been rejected by the majority of Muslim communities and is only followed by the Bohras, who of course advance good reasons for doing so, it does not follow that the Bohras have purposely taken to a different line of calculation than the majority of Muslims including the Isna Ashari's with whom they have more in common, just to keep themselves aloof from the other communities.

There is a great deal to be said on this Bohra system of calender, but I am not entering into the details of it here. Suffice it to say that every community as well as individual has a perfect right to practise its own thoughts and beliefs in religion; and there is no reason why whenever a small community like the Bohras seem to differ from the other communities in any small detail, its actions should be suspected of evil motives and sinister designs.

I look like encroaching too much upon your valuable space, but as there is an urgent need for all-round unity amongst the Muslims, as well as there is the need for the greater Hindu-Muslim unity, I beg, I shall be allowed to pave a way for the right understanding of some of the Bohra affairs, whose every movement has been somehow or the other suspected of some "deep purpose" etc., by most people resulting in great and at times very mischievous misunderstanding of a small community.

Much has always been made of the fact that the Bohras do not keep their religious lectures and meetings open to non-Bohras. But anyone who would just care to look at the problem in a little sympathetic way, will see that there is nothing in their this behaviour to which one could take any objection.

Every one knows that the early history of Islam after the death of the holy Prophet has ever been a highly controversial issue amongst the different sections of Muslims; and the Bohras who are in a helpless minority and have ceased to proselytise from amongst the outsiders for a long time now, do not naturally wish to raise discussion on these subjects. Yet they would perforce have to do it if they allowed every one to listen to their version of the case. However in recent times outsiders with friendly leanings have not been altogether prohibited from the Bohra meetings.

These friends, together with the thousands of Sunni domestic employees of the Bohras, who are never debarred from witnessing any religious function or social ceremonial, could testify to the fact that the Bohras do nothing behind the closed doors to which any honest Muslim could take an objection. Still there are some ridiculouts stories in circulation against them. To these "Insha-Allah", I shall refer in particular in my next letter to your goodself and try to remove the misunderstandings at least of those who are honestly mistaken.

We young Bohras have all the time been thinking that our aloofness from the sister communities has been the chief cause of all the misunderstandings against us. And so we have been for a long time now advocating a closer contact with our other brethren of Islam.

I'd prayers and Khutba is one of the most opportune times when such a close contact could be established. The Bohras always celebrate the greater I'd as they call the majority I'd, after they have enjoyed their own little festival. Bohra children and even grown up people generally join in I'd-gah fares everywhere even though they may not join in the prayers.

It is utterly wrong to say that the Bohras cannot offer their I'd Khutba in the absence of their Imam. Of course Jumma Khutbas are not said by the Bohras as a mark of mourning at the absence from amongst their midst, of the "Imam", but Khutbas at both the I'ds are undoubtedly offered by them. On the other hand they are perfectly allowed to participate in the Khutba of the "greter I'd", for the sake of Islamic fraternisation.

Now, when after great obstacles put by the prejudicial section of the Bohras themselves to this move of Islamic reconciliation, if our efforts are crowned with success and young Bohras are coming forward to join hands with the community at large on such a grand and fraternal occasion, is it not a sad spectacle to see narrow-minded and short-sighted individuals springing up from the eother side to misrepresent our actions

Is it not against the imperative injunctions of the holy prophet to suspect the motives of our brethren of faith. Does not Mahatma Gandhi say "We must be brave enough to trust."—Yours, etc.

A. HUSSAIN (DAIRKEE.)

Neemuch June 1.

The Birthday Parade was held on the morning of Tuesday, at Bangalore, under the command of Lt.-Col. Watson commanding the Bangalore Brigade area. Major-General Ponsonby commanding the Madras District who arrived at Bangalore from Wellington received a salute.

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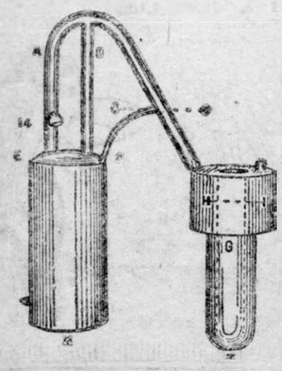

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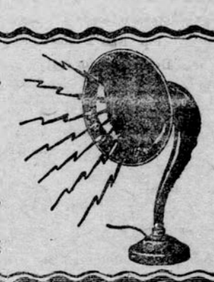

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ARE YOU FAGGED?
ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

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